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DREER'S
GARDEN
CALENDAR

FOR
1862.

Designed to furnish Brief Directions for
the Cultivation and Management

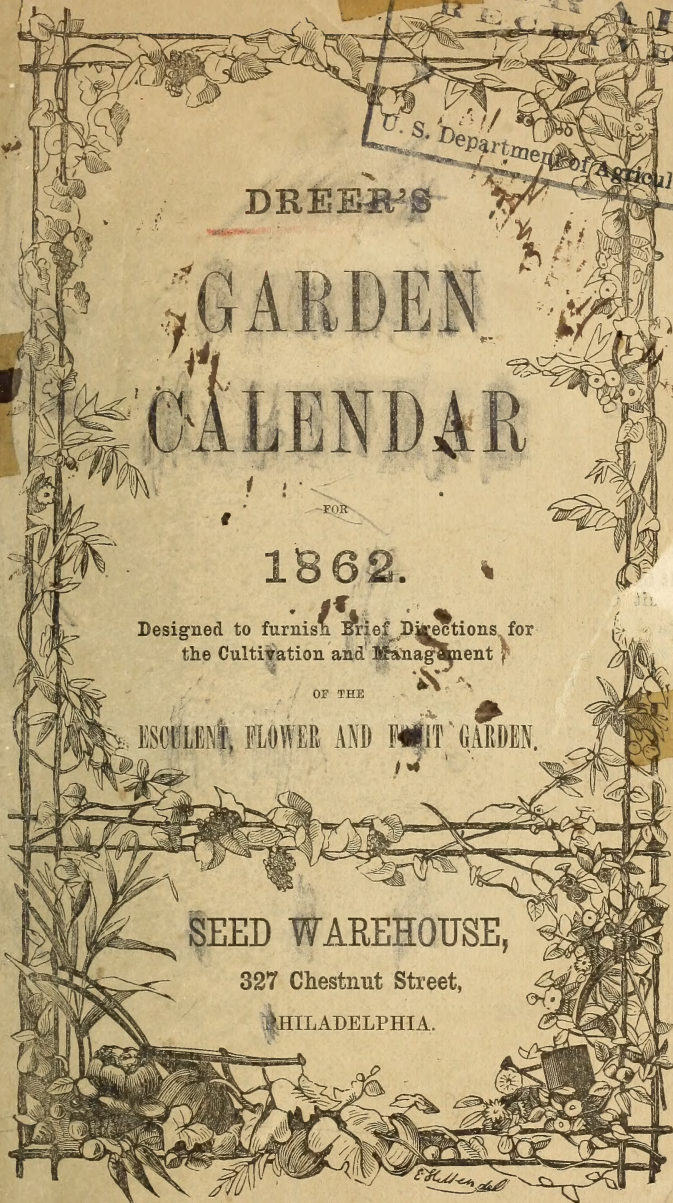
OF THE

ESCULENT, FLOWER AND FRUIT GARDEN.

SEED WAREHOUSE,

327 Chestnut Street,

PHILADELPHIA.



Printed by A. M. Spangler, 25 N. Sixth St., Philada.

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D.S.

DREER'S GARDEN CALENDAR

FOR

1862.

DESIGNED TO FURNISH BRIEF DIRECTIONS

FOR THE

CULTIVATION AND MANAGEMENT

OF THE

ESCULENT, FLOWER AND FRUIT
GARDEN.

ILLUSTRATED WITH WOOD CUTS.

CONTAINING

SELECT LISTS OF SEEDS, TREES, AND PLANTS.

HENRY A. DREER,

SEEDSMAN AND FLORIST, No. 327 CHESTNUT STREET, BELOW FOURTH,

Philadelphia.

INTRODUCTION.

In offering the Garden Calendar for 1862, I cannot refrain from acknowledging the success which attended the first effort; thus encouraged, I have been induced to increase the number of its pages, and add many hints and directions, which it is hoped may be found useful to my customers, and those who may desire to avail themselves of them. It has been my aim to give brief and concise directions, with select lists in the various departments of Horticulture; the field is, however, so extensive, and the number of objects so vast, that the greatest labor in preparing this little work for the press, has been how to condense and select from each sufficiently, to come within the limits of these pages. With all its imperfections, I still hope it may have some influence in extending a love for horticultural pursuits. In concluding, I would state that all the articles mentioned in its pages can be had at my establishment, and every care will be taken in putting up orders, be they large or small, to give full satisfaction to the purchaser in the quality of the article, as well as in the manner of packing and forwarding.

HENRY A. DREER,

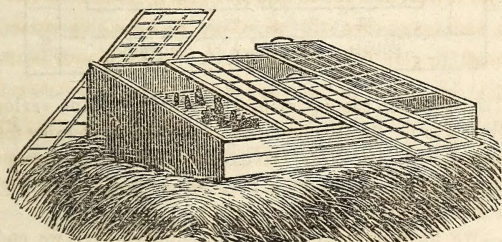
327 Chestnut Street, Philad'a.

ESCULENT GARDEN.

PREPARATION OF THE GROUND.—To secure a fair return in seasonable crops, for the labor and outlay invested, it is essential that the soil of the Esculent garden should be well *under-drained, thoroughly trenched or subsoiled, and enriched by a judicious application of fertilizing material.* It is still the current opinion, based on experience, that for all purposes, well-composted *barn-yard manure*, when available, is the best material. We do not deny but that several of the concentrated manures, now manufactured, are useful and convenient, especially for a succession of crops.

The exposure of a garden has much to do with the early maturity of the crops; an exposure to the morning sun is desirable. The soil must be in a friable state to secure the prompt vegetation of the seeds, and the destruction, or rather the prevention, of weeds, is one of the most desirable results of frequent stirring of the surface. Soils are susceptible of alteration and improvement in texture; heavy clays can be rendered open and porous, and light sandy soils may be consolidated and rendered more retentive of moisture. For all such details we must refer the amateur to more extensive treatises on these subjects.

GARDEN REQUISITES.—There are several aids to the economical management of the garden, which are almost indispensable; one of these is the **HOT-BED** frame, for the forwarding of plants for early planting. A frame such as is shown in the cut, may be made of various

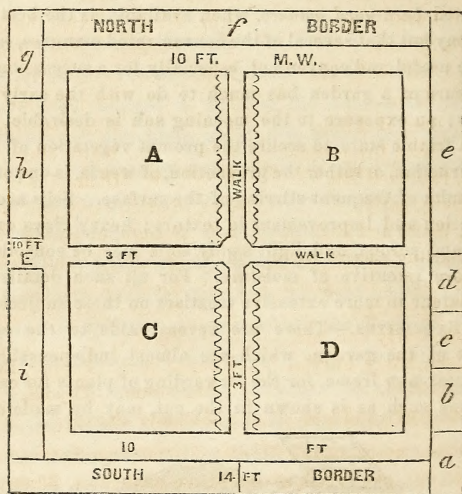


sizes, according to the size of garden, from four sashes upwards. The length of sash is generally seven feet, by three and a half wide, making the entire frame of four sashes, fourteen by seven feet. The frame should have a southern or southeastern exposure, should be made up with stable manure, and a few leaves mixed with it; this must be laid in a heap preparatory to being used, and when in a proper state of fermentation

prepared for the reception of the frame. A few inches of rich loamy compost must be spread over the manure, and on this, seeds are sown of Cabbage, Tomato, Pepper, Egg-Plant, and others which require forwarding; also Flower seeds for transplanting to the border.

In addition to the Hot-bed frame, mats for covering will be required; and to work the garden, the necessary implements—spade, rakes, hoes, garden line, and other less important articles, in addition to seeds, which are the most important item.

ROTATION OF CROPS.—We are convinced of the importance of a regular rotation of the Esculent crops; to convey the idea briefly, we present a diagram of the garden as laid out to secure this result.




A, B, C & D. Four compartments in which to plant various crops, alternately. *a* to *i*. Small compartments round the border for nursing plants, sweet herbs, &c. The waved line represents a grape trellis; the entrance is at E. This plan may be carried out in a garden of greater or less extent.

SEEDS.—We have only to say on this subject, that we endeavor to secure a fresh and reliable article, many of the leading varieties being of our own growth; still if we can purchase that of a better quality, cheaper than we can grow it, we think it right to do so. This is the true principle of business, not to raise or manufacture an article at a higher cost than it may be produced by others, provided the article be equally reliable, merely to make a show on paper.

The increasing home, as well as distant demand for our seeds, with the many flattering and unsolicited commendations we are in the receipt of, from our correspondents, is sufficient evidence that our efforts are appreciated. We herewith give an

Estimate of Seeds calculated to Stock a Kitchen-Garden for a Family of Ten or Twelve Persons :

1 oz. <i>Asparagus</i> .	2 oz. <i>Lettuce</i> , three varieties.
2 qts. <i>Beans</i> , Dwarf or Snap.	2 " <i>Melons</i> , assorted.
1 qt. " Horticultural Pole.	2 " <i>Okra</i> , Dwarf.
1 " " Large Lima.	2 " <i>Onion</i> , two varieties.
6 oz. <i>Beet</i> , early and late var.	4 qts. " Sets.
$\frac{1}{2}$ " <i>Brocoli</i> , Purple Cape.	1 oz. <i>Parsley</i> , Extra Curled.
$\frac{1}{2}$ " <i>Brussels Sprouts</i> .	1 " <i>Parsnip</i> , Large Sugar.
1 " <i>Cabbage</i> , two early var.	2 qts. <i>Peas</i> , extra early.
$\frac{1}{2}$ " " Savoy.	1 " " Tom Thumb.
$\frac{1}{2}$ " " Red Pickling.	1 " " Blue Imperial.
2 " " Late Drumhead.	2 " " White Marrowfat.
4 " <i>Carrot</i> , two varieties.	1 " " Champion of England.
$\frac{1}{2}$ " <i>Cauliflower</i> , early.	4 oz. <i>Radish</i> , early and late.
1 " <i>Celery</i> , White and Red.	4 " <i>Salsafy</i> , or Oyster Plant.
1 qt. <i>Corn</i> , Darling's extra early.	4 " <i>Spinach</i> , Round Savoy.
1 " " Stowell's Evergreen.	2 " <i>Squash</i> , assorted.
2 qts. " Large Sugar.	$\frac{1}{2}$ " <i>Tomato</i> , two varieties.
1 oz. <i>Cucumber</i> , early and late.	2 " <i>Turnips</i> , " "
$\frac{1}{2}$ " <i>Egg Plant</i> , Large Purple.	1 paper each: Pepper, Sage, Sweet
$\frac{1}{2}$ " <i>Endive</i> , Curled.	Marjoram, Thyme, Lavender,
$\frac{1}{2}$ " <i>Kohlrabi</i> , early and late.	Summer Savory.

 The above assortment will cost \$10.00; one-half of the above quantities, \$5.00; one-fourth of the above quantities, \$3.00

The following table may be useful to the gardener, in showing the number of plants, or trees, that may be raised on an acre of ground, when planted at any of the under-mentioned distances.

Distances apart.	No. of Plants.	Distances apart.	No. of Plants.
1 foot	- - 43,560	9 feet	- - 537
$1\frac{1}{2}$ "	- - 19,360	12 "	- - 362
2 "	- - 10,890	15 "	- - 193
$2\frac{1}{2}$ "	- - 6,869	18 "	- - 134
3 "	- - 4,840	51 "	- - 98
4 "	- - 2,722	24 "	- - 75
5 "	- - 1,742	27 "	- - 59
6 "	- - 1,210	30 "	- - 48

GARDEN SEEDS.

The directions which follow are founded on practical experience in the vicinity of Philadelphia, where gardening operations are generally commenced early in March. These directions may, however, be applied to all other parts of the United States, by a *minute observance* of the difference in temperature.


Thus, to the north, the directions for March will apply to April; and at the south, to January, February, or whatever season gardening operations may commence in the respective States.

Vegetable Seeds by Mail.

All the finer sorts, (Beans and Peas excepted, which are too bulky and heavy, unless ordered in very small quantities,) can be readily forwarded by mail, and to those residing at a distance, and out of the reach of Express lines, it affords a safe and easy way of procuring RELIABLE and PURE SEEDS not otherwise obtainable.

All orders for One Dollar or upwards, will be forwarded free of postage charges, and to insure prompt attention, a remittance should accompany the order.

The seeds can be had in five and ten cent papers, (the new and rare ones in ten cent papers only,) or by the ounce, pound or quart, at the prices annexed.

 The French, Spanish and German names follow after the English, to each class of vegetables.

ARTICHOKE.

50 cts. per oz.

Artichaut, FR. *Alcachfra*, SPAN. *Artischocken*, GER.

LARGE GLOBE.

Plant the seeds early in April, in rich soil, in drills one inch deep, and about twelve inches apart. When one year old, transplant into well-manured ground, in rows five feet apart, and two feet from plant to plant. Protect during the winter by throwing up ridges of earth, and covering with manure or leaves.

ASPARAGUS.

10 cts. per oz.

Asperge, FR. *Esparrago*, SPAN. *Spargel*, GER.

LARGE GREEN.

LESHER'S MAMMOTH.

Two year old roots, \$1.00 per hundred.

Sow in March or April, in rich soil. Soak the seed in warm water for 24 hours. Drill it thinly in rows a foot apart. When two years old transplant into permanent beds, which should be well and deeply manured. Make the beds four feet wide. Set out the plants twelve inches apart each way, and four inches deep. On the approach of winter, clear off the bed, and cover with a dressing of manure, or compost; fork up the bed early in the spring, and apply a dressing of salt annually to the bed, after the season of cutting—which is not only beneficial to the plants, but will keep the bed clear of weeds.

BEANS.

25 cts. per quart.

(ENGLISH DWARFS.)

Fève de Marais, FR. *Haba*, SPAN. *Puffbohnen*, GER.

EARLY MAZAGAN.

GREEN LONG POD.

BROAD WINDSOR.

HORSE.

To succeed well these must be planted early, as the summer heat causes the blossoms to drop off prematurely. Plant early in March, in strong loamy soil, in drills two feet apart.

BEANS.

25 cts. per quart.

(DWARF, OR SNAP SHORTS.)

Haricot, FR. *Frijoles*, SPAN. *Buschbohnen*, GER.

EARLY SIX WEEKS, OR MOHAWK. BROWN SPECKLED VALENTINE.

EARLY CHINA RED EYE. RED FRENCH, OR MARROW.

EARLY YELLOW SIX WEEKS. WHITE KIDNEY, OR ROYAL DWARF.

RED SPECKLED VALENTINE. NEWINGTON WONDER.

The above list contains all that are really desirable.

All the varieties of this class are tender and will not endure the cold. The Mohawk is considered the hardiest, and is generally the first planted. The Valentine is, however, the favorite in the Philadelphia market, the pods being round and stringless. Plant about the middle of April, and at intervals throughout the season, for a succession, finishing about the end of July. The best mode of culture is in rows two feet apart, and the beans two or three inches apart. Keep well hoed, and draw the earth up to their stems.

BEANS.

40 cts. per quart.

(POLE OR RUNNING.)

Haricot a rames, FR. *Stangen bohnen*. GER.

LARGE LIMA, OR BUTTER. CRANBERRY.

CAROLINA SEWEE, OR SMALL LIMA. HORTICULTURAL OR WREN'S EGG,

SCARLET RUNNER. (A FINE SNAP-SHORT.)

WHITE DUTCH RUNNER. GERMAN WAX.

Plant about the beginning of May. The Lima Beans are very susceptible of cold and wet, and apt to rot in the ground, and should not be planted until the season is favorable and the ground warm. Fix poles in the ground four feet apart each way, and plant four to six beans about an inch deep around each pole. A Shovel-full of rich, light, and well-rotted compost to each hill is necessary. They may be forwarded much earlier by sprouting them in a frame, under glass, and planting them out when the weather becomes mild, as they bear transplanting without any difficulty. The Horticultural and German Wax Bean are superior varieties, either as snap-shorts or shelled.

BEET.

10 cts. per oz.

Betterave, FR. *Remolachas*, SPAN. *Rothe, oder Runkel rueben*, GER.

EXTRA-EARLY TURNIP-ROOTED. SWISS CHARD.

EARLY RED TURNIP-ROOTED. SILESIA, OR SUGAR.

LONG BLOOD RED. LONG RED MANGEL WURTZEL.

LONG SMOOTH BLOOD, (RADISH-SHAPED.) YELLOW GLOBE MANGEL WURTZEL.

The first four named are esteemed the best for table use. Sow in drills from April to June; thin out the plants to stand six or eight inches apart in the drills. The leaves of the Swiss chard are used as Spinach and the mid-rib of leaf dressed as Asparagus. The last three named varieties are used principally for feeding stock, and where extensively grown the rows should be wide enough apart to cultivate with a horse hoe.

BORECOLE.

20 cts. per oz.

Chou vert, FR. *Berza*, SPAN. *Kohl*, GER.

DWARF GERMAN KALE, 10 cts. per oz. SCOTCH KALE.

TALL GERMAN KALE. RED, OR PURPLE KALE.

An excellent green for winter and spring use. Sow from May to June. Set out the plants in July, in good rich ground. For early spring use, sow the *Dwarf German*, in September, and protect over winter, with a covering of straw or litter.

BROCCOLI.

40 cts. per oz.

Brocoli, FR. *Broculi*, SPAN. *Spargel kohl*, GER.

EARLY PURPLE CAPE.

LARGE EARLY WHITE.

Produces heads in autumn, like Cauliflower. The purple Cape is best adapted to our climate. Sow about the middle of May, transplant and manage as winter cabbage.

BRUSSELS SPROUTS.

20 cts. per oz.

Chou de Bruxelles, FR. *Rosenkohl*, GER.

Produces from the stem small heads, resembling cabbages in miniature. The sprouts are used as winter greens, and become very tender when touched by the frost. Sow in May, transplant, and manage as winter cabbage.

CABBAGE.

20 cts. per oz.

Chou pomme, FR. *Repollo*, SPAN. *Kopf kohl*, GER.

EARLY YORK.

GREEN CURLED SAVOY.

EARLY OXHEART.

LARGE DRUMHEAD SAVOY.

EARLY SUGAR LOAF.

RED DUTCH, FOR PICKLING.

LARGE EARLY YORK.

RED DRUMHEAD.

EARLY WINNIGSTADT.

LARGE LATE DRUMHEAD.

EARLY WAKEFIELD.

LATE FLAT DUTCH.

EARLY BATTERSEA.

LARGE BERGEN.

The first column contains the early sorts, which may be raised as follows: Sow the seed in well-prepared ground, about the 15th of September. When the plants are large enough to transplant, pick them out of the seed-bed, into frames. Protect the plants during severe weather, with a covering of boards, observing to give them plenty of air and light during mild weather; they may also be raised by sowing the seed very early in hot-beds—afterwards plant out in deep and well-manured ground, in rows eighteen inches apart, and twelve inches distant in the rows.

The autumn and winter sorts, sow early in May, in a moderately shaded border, in shallow drills, three or four inches apart. Transplant early in July, in rows thirty inches apart, and about two feet apart in the rows. Cabbage succeeds best in a fresh rich soil, well-manured and deeply dug or ploughed. The late plants are subject to attacks of the cabbage-fly, destroying them as fast as they appear above ground. Various remedies are recommended for the preservation of the plants, such as sprinkling them with ashes, air-slacked lime, plaster, or tobacco,

which should be performed early in the morning. A solution of whale-oil soap is also recommended. [See subsequent page of this Calendar.]

CARDOON.

50 cts. per oz.

Cardoon, FR. *Cardo*, SPAN. *Kardonon*, GER.

LARGE SOLID STALKED.

Is much cultivated in Europe for culinary purposes. The stems of the leaves, which are thick and crisp, after being blanched, are the eatable parts, and are generally used in soups or stews. They are in perfection during the autumn and winter. Sow in April, and transplant in trenches of well-manured ground; blanch by earthing up in the fall.

CARROT.

10 cts. per oz.

Carrote, FR. *Zanahorias*, SPAN. *Mochren*, GER.

EARLY SCARLET SHORT-HORN. LONG SURREY.

EARLY HORN. ALTRINGHAM, OR FIELD.

LONG ORANGE. LARGE WHITE FIELD.

The first three are the best kinds for table use. The Early Horn should be cultivated for spring and summer use; but the Long Orange is more suitable for main crops. For an early crop, sow the seed, latter end of March, in well-dug, rich, loamy soil, in drills about one inch deep and twelve inches apart.

The most suitable ground for late Carrots, is that which has been well-manured for previous crops, and requires no fresh manure. If the seed be sown in June, and the plants thinned out to the distance of five or six inches from each other when young, and kept hoed, they will yield an abundance of fine roots for winter and spring use.

CAULIFLOWER.

75 cts. per oz.

Chou Fleur, FR. *Coliflor*, SPAN. *Blumen Kohl*, GER.

EARLY LONDON. LARGE WALCHEREN.

EARLY PARIS, \$1.50 per oz. LATE LONDON.

ASIATIC. LATE STADTHOLDER, \$1.50 per oz.

The *Early London*, and *Large Walcheren*, can be recommended as superior varieties.

Sow for early about the middle of September, in a bed of clean rich earth. In about four or five weeks afterward, the plants should be pricked out into another bed, at the distance of four inches from each other every way; these should be encompassed with garden frames; covered with glazed sashes, and boards or shutters. The beds must

be so secured, and the tops of the beds so covered as to keep out all frost, giving them light and air every mild day throughout the winter. Transplant in April into a bed of the richest earth, in the garden, at a distance of two feet and a half each way. Keep them well hoed, and bring the earth gradually up to their stems. The late variety matures in the autumn, and is sown and managed similarly to Cape Broccoli, but not so certain to succeed in this climate.

CELERY.

25 cts. per oz.

Celeri, Fr. *Appio Hortense*, SPAN. *Sellerie*, GER.

DREER'S WHITE SOLID.

COLE'S CRYSTAL WHITE.

ROSE COLORED SOLID.

IVERY'S NONSUCH, RED.

SEYMOUR'S WHITE SOLID.

CELERICAC, OR TURNIP-ROOTED.

Sow the last of March or early in April, in rich mellow ground, and in a situation where the plants can be protected from the parching heat of a summer sun; in dry weather water freely. When the plants are five or six inches high, transplant a portion in trenches well-manured, and repeat at intervals of two or three weeks for a succession. As they advance in growth, blanch by earthing up, which should be performed gradually in fine weather, taking care not to bury the hearts of the plants. The *Celeriac*, or Turnip-rooted, may be planted either on level ground or in shallow drills. The root of it swells like a turnip, and may be preserved in sand through the winter.

CHERVIL.

20 cts. per oz.

Cerfuil, Fr. *Perifollo*, SPAN. *Garten Kerbel*, GER.

Used as a small salad, and for seasoning like parsley. Sow in drills, in the spring and at intervals.

CORN SALAD.

\$1.00 per lb. 10 cts. per oz.

Mache, Fr. *Canonigos*, SPAN. *Ackersalat*, GER.

Used as a small salad throughout the winter and spring. Sow in drills in August and September. Cover with straw on approaching winter.

CORN, (INDIAN.)

5 cts. per ear; 20 cts. per qt.

Mais, Fr. *Maiz*, SPAN. *Welschkorn*, GER.

ADAMS'S EARLY MARKET.

EARLY CANADA.

DARLING'S EARLY SUGAR.

WHITE FLINT, OR HOMINY.

LARGE SWEET, OR SUGAR.

EARLY KING PHILIP.

TUSCARORA.

LONG YELLOW.

STOWELL'S EVERGREEN.

PENNA. YELLOW.

Plant about first week in May and at intervals. The varieties in the first column are the best for table use. *Adams's Early* is the hardest,

and can be planted about the middle of April, and is the first corn that appears in the market, but cannot compare with the *Sugar*, or the *Evergreen*, which are, without question, the *best* for culinary purposes. The *Sugar Corn* being liable to rot in cold or wet ground, should not be planted until May; and for a succession, continue planting every two weeks, until the middle of July, in well-manured ground, in hills three feet apart.

CRESS.

10 cts. per oz.

Cresson, FR. *Alenois Mastuerzo*, SPAN. *Garten Kresse*, GER.

CURLED, OR PEPPER GRASS. BROAD LEAVED GARDEN.

Used as a small salad. Sow at intervals throughout the season.

CUCUMBER.

20 cts. per oz.

Concombre, FR. *Pepinos*, SPAN. *Gurken*, GER.

EARLY RUSSIAN.

LONG GREEN TURKEY.

EARLY FRAME.

SMALL GHERKIN, OR BURR (FOR

EARLY WHITE-SPINED.

PICKLING.) 40 cts. per oz.

The first three are the earliest and most esteemed table varieties. The White-spined retains its green color much longer than any other variety, and is principally grown for our markets. The Long Green and Gherkin are mostly used for pickles. For early use, plant about first week in May, on a warm and sheltered border. For pickles plant in the middle of July.

ENGLISH PRIZE CUCUMBERS.

In packages; 25 cts. each.

CHAMPION OF ENGLAND.

MILL'S JEWESS.

SIR COLIN CAMPBELL.

SNOW'S HORTICULTURAL PRIZE.

GENERAL CANROBERT.

KELWAY'S PERFECTION.

SION HOUSE, IMPROVED.

GLORY OF ARNSTADT.

These are the favorite varieties for forcing, frequently attaining a length of thirty inches. To grow them properly requires a skilful gardener, or much fuller directions than can be imparted in these brief remarks.

EGG-PLANT.

50 cts per oz.

Melongene, FR. *Berengena*, SPAN. *Eierpflanze*, GER.

EARLY PURPLE.

SCARLET TOMATO.

LARGE PURPLE.

LONG WHITE.

The first column contains the kinds usually cultivated for Table,—the others are fancy varieties. Sow in hot beds early in March;

transplant middle of May to first of June, in a rich warm piece of ground, about thirty inches apart. Draw the earth up to their stems when about a foot high. Egg-plant seed will not vegetate freely without substantial heat, and if the plants get the least chilled, in the earlier stages of growth, they seldom recover. Repeated sowings are sometimes necessary.

ENDIVE.

25 cts. per oz.

Chicoree, FR. *Chicoria*, SPAN. *Endivian*, GER.

GREEN CURLED.

GREEN CURLED MOSS.

WHITE CURLED.

BROAD-LEAVED BATAVIAN.

The *Green Curled* is considered the hardiest and best for salad. Sow in July, in shallow drills. When three or four inches high, transplant into good ground, at the distance of a foot apart. Blanch by tying up, which must be done when quite dry, or they will rot. At the approach of winter, the growing crops may be taken up carefully, with a ball of earth to each plant, and plant close together in a frame or dry cellar.

KOHL-RABI, or Turnip-rooted Cabbage.

20 cts. per oz.

EARLY WHITE VIENNA.

EARLY BLUE ENGLISH,

" BLUE "

LARGE LATE BLUE.

" WHITE ENGLISH.

" " WHITE.

This is a favorite vegetable in Europe, especially on the continent, and should be grown in every garden. Sow in April, and transplant, in rows, twelve to eighteen inches apart. For late use, sow in June.

KALE. [SEE BORECOLE.]

25 cts. per oz.

Chou Marin, FR. *Col Marina*, SPAN. *See Kohl*, GER.

SEA KALE.

Is much esteemed in England, in some parts of which it grows spontaneously. The seed may be sown in October, or as early in the spring as the ground can be worked. For further directions, see Bridgman's Kitchen Gardener's Instructor.

LEEK.

20 cts. per oz.

Poireau, FR. *Puerro*, SPAN. *Lauch*, GER.

LARGE SCOTCH FLAG.

LARGE LONDON.

Sow early in April. When the plants are four or five inches high, transplant in rows.

LETTUCE.

20 cts. per oz.

Laitue, FR. *Lechuga*, SPAN. *Garten Salat*, GER.

EARLY CURLED, OR CUT SALAD. BROWN DUTCH.

EARLY YELLOW STEINKOPF, ONE CURLED INDIA HEAD.

of the best for forcing, solid NEW PERPIGNANER, very solid heads.
heads, dwarf growth. BLOOD-RED.

WHITE CABBAGE, OR BUTTER. PARIS GREEN COSS.

ROYAL CABBAGE, OR DRUMHEAD. PARIS WHITE, OR ICE COSS.

The Early Curled is used as a cut salad, for which purpose it is sown thickly, in frames, early in the spring, and somewhat later in the open borders; the Early Cabbage is a fine early "Head Salad;" the Royal Cabbage is a little later, and produces fine solid heads, and is much esteemed. To grow Head Lettuce fine, sow the seed in September; protect the plants during the winter, in frames, and plant out early in April, in rich moist ground, or sow in hot beds in February or March, and afterwards transplant.

MUSHROOM SPAWN.

Sold in the form of Bricks, 20 cts. each.

Champignon, FR. *Seta*, SPAN. *Champignon brut*, GER.

Culture.—Mushroom beds are best made under cover. A dry cellar or shed will do. Collect fresh horse-droppings without straw, turn them over three or four times, to get rid of the rank heat, dig out a foot deep of the space to contain the bed, lay some long manure at the bottom, and then the prepared dung, a little at a time, evenly and well beaten down until it is a foot above the ground, put a layer of light earth on this, two inches thick; after a few days, when the rank heat has passed off, place the spawn in the bed in lumps about two inches square and six inches apart, then cover with light earth an inch thick; beat it gently down all over. Cover the bed thickly with straw, and if out of doors, keep off the rain and protect from the cold with mats or boards. In about five weeks the mushrooms should make their appearance.

MUSK-MELON.

Melon Muscade, FR. *Melon Muscatel*, SPAN. *Kantalupen*, GER.

JENNY LIND, 10 cts. per oz. LARGE NUTMEG, 20 cts. per oz.

NETTED CITRON, 10 cts. per oz. PERSIAN, (very fine,) 25 cts. per oz.

All the above varieties can be recommended. The *Jenny Lind* is a small early variety, the *Citron* and *Nutmeg* have long been the leading varieties in our market, and are of exquisite flavor; the *Persian* is a late variety of large size and superior quality. Plant early in May, in

hills of rich light soil, six feet apart each way; allow three plants to each hill. When about a foot long, pluck off the tips, to make them branch. Observe not to plant pumpkins nor squash near them.

WATER-MELON.

10 cts. per oz.

Melon d'Eau, FR. Zandia, SPAN. Wasser Melonen, GER.

MOUNTAIN SWEET, BRADFORD, 20 cts. per oz.

EARLY MOUNTAIN SPROUT. POMARIA, " "

BLACK SPANISH, ORANGE, " "

CITRON, (for preserving,) APPLE PIE, " "

The *Mountain Sweet* is cultivated extensively for the Philadelphia Market, and stands deservedly the first on our list; when well-grown from pure seed, it cannot be surpassed for size and quality. The *Bradford* and *Pomaria* are varieties recently received from South Carolina, and highly recommended; the *Apple Pie* is also of recent introduction, and is prepared like apples for pies and sauces; the *Orange* is of small size, the flesh separates from the rind like an orange. The Water-melon thrives best in a sandy soil, and should be planted in hills eight feet apart each way.

MUSTARD.

5 cts. per oz. 25 cts. per lb.

Moutard, FR. Mostazo, SPAN. Senf, GER.

WHITE, (English.)

BROWN.

Sown like cress, and used as a small salad. The White Mustard seed is also used for medicinal purposes.

NASTURTIUM.

20 cts. per oz.

Capucine, FR. Capucina, SPAN. Kapuziner blume, GER.

The seed-pods and foot-stalks are gathered green, and pickled in vinegar; resembling capers. Sow in April or early in May.

OKRA, OR GOMBO.

10 cts. per oz.

The green capsules of this plant are used in soups, stews, &c., to which they impart a rich flavor, and are considered nutritious. Plant the seeds, about the middle of May, in hills or drills. Plant the seed thickly as it is liable to rot in the ground; rich ground is necessary.

ONION.

20 cts. per oz.

Oignon, FR. Cebolla, SPAN. Zwiebel, GER.

WHITE OR SILVER SKINNED. LARGE YELLOW STRASBURG.

LARGE RED WETHERSFIELD.

The Silver Skin and Yellow Strasburg are principally grown in this vicinity. Sow the seed early in the Spring, very thickly, in beds or

drills. As soon as the tops die off in the Summer, remove them to a dry airy place; and early the following Spring re-plant in rows about two inches apart, the rows wide enough apart to admit of hoeing. The Onions, by this process, are obtained of a large size early in the season. The Large Red Wethersfield may be reared to full size during the first season, by sowing in drills early in March, in strong land, and thinning them out to stand two or three inches apart, keeping them well hoed.

PARSLEY.

10 cts. per oz.

Persil, FR. *Perejil*, SPAN. *Petersilie*, GER.

CURLED, OR DOUBLE.

EXTRA CURLED.

Sow early in April, in rows. Soak the seed a few hours in warm water before sowing, or it may lay two or three weeks in the ground before vegetating.

PARSNIP.

10 cts. per oz.

Panaïs, FR. *Charibaria*, SPAN. *Pastinake*, GER.

LARGE SUGAR, OR HOLLOW-CROWNED.

This is decidedly the best variety. Sow early in April, in rich ground, well dug. Cultivate similar to carrots.

PEAS.*Pois*, FR. *Chicaros*, SPAN. *Erbsen*, GER.**Earliest.**

	Height.	Price per qt.
<i>Dreer's Extra Early</i> , very early and prolific, . . .	2 feet,	\$.25
<i>Daniel O'Rourke</i> , an early English variety, . . .	2½ "	.25
<i>Prince Albert</i> , " " " . . .	2½ "	.25
<i>Tom Thumb</i> ; or, Allen's Dwarf, . . .	10 inches,	.40

This is the best *early Dwarf Pea*; requires a rich soil, and is well suited from its dwarf habit for small gardens; a good bearer.

Second Early.

	Height.	per qt.
Washington,	3 feet,	\$.25
Early Frame,	3 "	.20
" Warwick,	4 "	.25
Bishop's Dwarf, prolific,	1½ "	.30
" New Long Pod,	1½ "	.30

For General and Late Crop.

*CHAMPION OF ENGLAND, (one of the best,) . . .	3 "	.30
Dwarf Blue Imperial, a favorite variety, . . .	2½ "	.25
Blue Prussian,	3 "	.20

	Height.	per qt.
FLACK'S VICTORY,	2½ feet,	\$.25
*HAIR'S DWARF-GREEN MARROW, fine,	2½ "	.50
White Marrowfat,	4 "	.20
Black-eye Marrowfat,	3 "	.20
Royal Dwarf Marrow,	2½ "	.30
Dwarf Sugar, edible pods,	3 "	.50
*NAPOLEAN, or new Dwarf Climax,	2½ "	.50
*EUGENIE, or Alliance,	2½ "	.50
Victoria, or Waterloo Marrow,5 to 6 "	.30
Missouri Marrowfat,	4 "	.25
*BUCKLEY'S GENERAL WYNDHAM,	5 "	.50

Those marked thus * are wrinkled marrows, the finest-flavored of peas.

Commence planting the early kinds as early in the spring as the ground can be brought into good condition. All the other sorts will answer for successive crops. To have Peas during the summer and autumn, plant in May, June, and July, in single or double rows, from two to four feet apart, according to height. In hoeing, draw the earth up to their stems.

PEPPER.

50 cts. per oz.

Piment, FR. *Pimiento*, SPAN. *Pfeffer*, GER.

LARGE SWEET BELL SHAPED. CAYENNE, OR LONG.

TOMATO SHAPED. CHERRY.

The Bell Shaped and Tomato are used, when green, for pickling. The Bell Shaped is quite mild, and attains a large size. Sow in hot beds in March, or on a warm border early in May. Transplant in good rich ground, from 18 to 24 inches apart.

PUMPKIN.

Courge, FR. *Calabaza*, SPAN. *Kuerbis*, GER.

CASHAW, (Crooked-necked.) CONNECTICUT FIELD.

FIELD, OR CHEESE. MAMMOTH.

Plant in May, in hills, eight or ten feet apart each way. The Cashaw is generally preferred for cooking.

RADISH.

\$1.00 per lb. 10 cts. per oz.

Radis et Rave, FR. *Rabano*, SPAN. *Rettig*, GER.

EARLY SCARLET OLIVE SHAPED. GREY TURNIP.

LONG SCARLET SHORT TOP. YELLOW TURNIP, OT SUMMER.

LONG SALMON. WHITE NAPLES, OR SUMMER.

WHITE TURNIP-ROOTED. " SPANISH, OR WINTER.

RED TURNIP-ROOTED, OR CHERRY. BLACK SPANISH, OR WINTER.

The first column contains the varieties used for early sowings, which

should be made as early in the Spring as the ground can be worked, on a sheltered border. The ground should be well-manured, dug, and raked. The Yellow Turnip, and White Naples are excellent varieties for summer use.

RHUBARB.

25 cts. per oz.

Rhubarbe, FR. *Ruibarbo*, SPAN. *Rabarber*, GER.

VICTORIA.

MAGNUM BONUM,

LINNÆUS.

PRINCE ALBERT.

The stalks of this plant are used for pies and tarts. It is fit for use before green fruit appears, and is an excellent substitute. Sow in April, transplant the ensuing Autumn or Spring to any desired situation, in deep and heavily manured ground. As no dependence can be placed upon growing the varieties true from seed, it is recommended to those who desire a choice article, to procure the roots. We offer the following choice varieties of

RHUBARB ROOTS.

25 to 50 cents each; \$2 to \$4 per doz., according to size. These are *not Seedlings*, but propagated from the true varieties.

MYATT'S LINNÆUS,

PRINCE ALBERT,

MYATT'S VICTORIA,

MITCHELL'S ROYAL LEAMINGTON,

MAGNUM BONUM,

blood red.

To grow the stalks in perfection, the ground must be dug and heavily manured, at least two feet deep. Set out the roots three feet apart each way.

SALSIFY, OR OYSTER PLANT.

20 cts. per oz.

Salsifis, FR. *Barba Carbuna*, SPAN. *Bocksbart*. GER.

A fine vegetable used as carrots; or, after being boiled, made into cakes with paste, and fried like oysters, which they resemble in flavor. Cultivate same as Carrots.

SCORZONERA.

25 cts. per oz.

Scorzonere, FR. *Eescorconera*, SPAN. *Schwartz wurzel*, GER.

Known also as Black Salsify. It is cultivated and used in the same manner as the salsify.

SORREL, (GARDEN.)

10 cts. per oz.

Oseille, FR. *Acedera*, SPAN. *Sauerampfer*, GER.

Used as a salad. Sow in April, in shallow drills; thin out the plants to twelve inches apart.

SPINACH.

50 cts. per lb. 10 cts. per oz.

Epinard FR. *Espinaca*, SPAN. *Spinat*, GER.

ROUND LEAVED SAVOY.

PRICKLY SEED.

For Spring and Summer use, sow as early as the ground can be worked. For Winter and early Spring use, sow in September, in well manured ground; cover with straw on the approach of cold weather.

SQUASH.

10 cts. per oz.

Giraumon, FR. *Calabaza*, SPAN. *Kurbis*, GER.

EARLY BUSH, OR PATTY PAN.

COCOA NUT, OR VALPARAISO.

EARLY EGG, OR APPLE, *bush*.

BOSTON MARROW.

LONG GREEN CROOK-NECK.

NEW HUBBARD, 20 cts. per oz.

The varieties in the first column are the best for summer use, and the *Boston Marrow* and *Hubbard* are superior winter varieties. The *Early Bush* appears to be the favorite variety for summer use, as it is more extensively grown than any other, and being of a bushy habit, is more suitable for small gardens than the running kinds. Plant in hills in the same manner, and at the same time, as Cucumbers and melons. The bushes three or four feet apart, and the running kinds from six to nine.

TOMATO.

Tomate, FR. *Tomates*, SPAN. *Leibes Apfel*, GER.

EXTRA EARLY RED,	per oz. 50 cts.	MAMMOTH,	per oz. 50 cts.
LARGE SMOOTH RED,	" 25 "	LARGE YELLOW,	" 25 "
MYERS'S DWARF RED,	" 50 "	RED & YELLOW CHERRY,	" 50 "
FEJEE ISLAND,	" 50 "	YELLOW PLUM,	" 50 "

The varieties in the first column are the most desirable for culinary purposes, and ripen in the order in which they are arranged on the list. The *Fejee Island* is decidedly the best for family use, being of good size, solid, and well flavored, and an abundant bearer, but somewhat late in ripening. For putting up in cans for winter use, it has no superior, containing less water and seeds than any other variety. We consider it indispensable wherever the Tomato is grown. *Myers's Dwarf* is a fine variety, valuable on account of its dwarf-bushy growth, and is evidently similar to the variety now offered in France as a novelty. For early use, sow in hot-beds, early in March, and plant out in May, from three to four feet apart.

TURNIP.

75 cts. per lb. 10 cts. per oz.

Navet, Fr. Nabo, SPAN. Steck-reuben, GER.

EARLY WHITE FLAT DUTCH, strap-leaved,	WHITE GLOBE,
PURPLE OR RED TOP, strap-leaved,	YELLOW ABERDEEN, Scotch.
ROBERTSON'S GOLDEN BALL,	WAITE'S ECLIPSE,
EARLY YELLOW STONE,	SKIRVING'S PURPLE TOP RUTA BAGA,
WHITE NORFOLK,	SHEPPARD'S GOLDEN GLOBE RUTA BAGA,
LONG WHITE FRENCH,	
WHITE RUTA BAGA, or Swedish.	

The first three on the list are the best for table use; the *Early White* is usually sown for early summer use, quite early in the spring, and also with the *Purple Top* in July and August, for a main crop. *Robertson's Golden Ball* is of recent introduction, and is highly recommended for culinary purposes. The *Globe*, *Norfolk* and *Ruta Baga* are *principally used for feeding stock*. Sow in July, in drills two feet apart, and thin out to stand six inches apart. Keep the ground well stirred and clear of weeds. As Turnips are grown principally for consumption during the winter and early spring, a few brief hints for their preservation is necessary. Take up the roots in November, cut off the tops within an inch of the crown. Those for winter use can be stored away in a cool cellar or pit, and covered over with a few inches of dry earth. For early spring use, pile up in conical form, out of doors, cover carefully with long straw, and finish by earthing up, covering them with about 12 or 15 inches of earth; leave a vent or air-hole, by placing a bunch of straw in the top. Put away in this manner, they will be found in good condition in the spring.

AROMATIC AND SWEET HERBS.

ANISE.	MARIGOLD, pot.
*BALM.	MARJORAM, sweet.
BAZIL, sweet.	*MINT.
CARAWAY.	*ROSEMARY.
CORIANDER.	*SAGE.
*DILL,	SAVORY, Summer.
*FENNEL.	*SAVORY, Winter.
*LAVENDER.	*THYME.

Those marked with a * are perennial, and when once obtained in the garden may be preserved for years, with a little attention. Sow in April, in shallow drills; when up a few inches, thin out to proper distances.

MIXED LAWN-GRASS SEEDS.

Particular attention is paid to the Selection and Mixing of suitable Grasses, for laying down Lawns and Pleasure Grounds. Price 25 cents per quart, or \$4 per bushel.

AGRICULTURAL AND GRASS SEEDS.

Selected of the finest quality, and supplied at lowest market rates.

RED CLOVER.	HEMP SEED.
WHITE DUTCH CLOVER.	FLAX SEED.
LUCERNE.	SORGHUM, OR SUGAR CANE.
TIMOTHY.	SUGAR BEET.
ORCHARD GRASS.	MANGEL WURTZEL.
HERD OR RED TOP.	SEED CORN, best varieties.
BLUE GRASS.	SEED WHEAT, “
GREEN GRASS.	SEED RYE. “
PERENNIAL RYE GRASS.	SEED OATS. “
ANNUAL RYE GRASS.	FIELD PEAS.
FOXTAIL GRASS.	BUCKWHEAT.
TALL OAT-GRASS.	BARLEY.
HUNGARIAN GRASS.	BLACK MUSTARD.
SWEET SCENTED VERNAL GRASS.	BROOM CORN.
MILLET.	RUTA BAGA, (SWEDISH TURNIP.)

BIRD SEEDS.

Selected of the best quality, free from mustiness and other impurities, so destructive to birds.

CANARY.	HEMP.	MAW.
MILLET.	ROUGH RICE.*	YELLOW.
RAPE, OR COLE.	LETTUCE.	

OSAGE ORANE.**MACLURA AURANTIACA.**

This invaluable Plant, now so extensively used in some sections of our country for Hedging, is readily propagated from seed, although many failures occur from want of proper knowledge in preparing the seed as well as soil, previous to sowing, or from defective or old seed. We have a genuine and fresh article, with directions for cultivation, for sale.

TOBACCO SEED.

HAVANA, \$1.00 per oz.	VIRGINIA, 50 cts. per oz.
CONNECTICUT SEED-LEAF, 50 cts. per oz.	

The above are the best varieties. The culture of Tobacco is one of the most profitable. It will grow on any soil; but a deep mellow loam,

plowed in the fall, and cross-plowed in the spring, and well-manured, is best adapted to it. The seed should be sown in the spring as soon as the frost is out of the ground, on a clean well-prepared piece of ground, in a warm, sheltered situation. Care should be taken to protect the plants from frost. Transplant about the first of June, in rows about three and a half feet apart. The culture of this plant is very much the same as that usually adopted for Indian Corn, in stirring the ground and keeping down the weeds.


BENE PLANT.

SESAMUM ORIENTALE.

A few leaves of this plant placed in cool water, produces a bland healing mucilage, highly beneficial to children afflicted with summer complaint. The seeds should be sown in a hot-bed, if early; for later use, sow on a rich warm border about the 10th of May.

ESCULENT ROOTS, PLANTS, &c.

EARLY POTATOES.	TREE, OR TOP ONION.
CHIVES.	MUSHROOM SPAWN,
GARLIC.	ASPARAGUS ROOTS.
WHITE ONION SETS.	SWEET POTATO SLIPS.
YELLOW ONION SETS.	SEA KALE.
POTATOE ONION.	RHUBARB ROOTS.
CABBAGE PLANTS.	LETTUCE PLANTS.
CELERY “	TOMATO “
EGG “	PEPPER “

 For complete directions for the cultivation of Culinary Vegetables and Herbs, see Bridgman's Young Gardener's Assistant, for sale at this establishment.

Dealers supplied with seeds in bulk, or neatly put up in packets, distinctly labelled, ready for retailing, on the lowest terms.

NEW VEGETABLES.

In this department there are very little changes to note, or new varieties to offer which are likely to supersede old and well known kinds. *Dreer's Extra Early Peas* still maintain their character as the most early and productive; and *Allen's Dwarf, or Tom Thumb*, as the most dwarfish. Among the late kinds the *Champion of England* cannot be surpassed for delicacy; it is also a good bearer. The *Winnigstadt Cabbage*, introduced within a few years, maintains its character as a superior "Second Early" variety: it is of a conical form, and very solid. *Stowell's Evergreen*, and the *Large Sugar Corn*, are as yet unsurpassed for culinary purposes, and are the favorites in this market.

Several new varieties of the *Tomato* have been offered; but we have found none to supplant the true. *Fejee Island*,—as introduced by us, some six years since, in this city,—for productiveness, fine flavor, and solidity, cannot be surpassed. It is surprising that the cultivation of the *Kohl-rabi* is not more general; it is far superior either to a Turnip, or Cabbage, in flavor. When taken about half-grown, and properly cooked and dressed, they resemble very much in flavor a cauliflower. They are as easily grown as a Turnip, and should be in every vegetable garden.

The only novelty we see offered this year, in Europe, is the

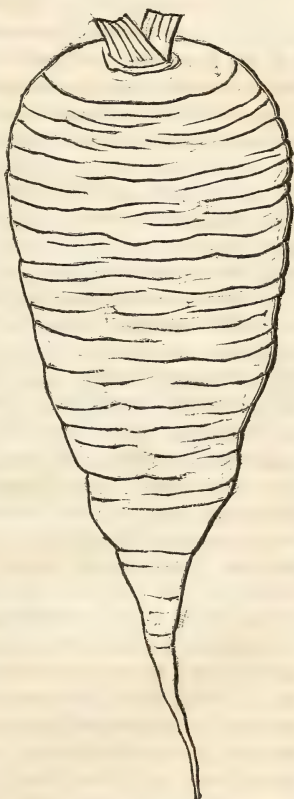
CHÆROPHYLLUM BULBOSUM,

of which we here give an illustration. It is described, in the Gardener's Chronicle, "as uncommonly good to eat, and as easy grown as a Turnip." French lovers of good living call it "*Un végétal des plus délicieux*," in which we agree with them; for it is very like a boiled Spanish Chestnut, without its crispness or hardness,—at least, such is its quality when plain boiled; probably it would be improved by the cookery employed for Salsafy, or Scorzonera. We recommend that it be called *Parsnip-Chervil*. It is like a Parsnip; but in reality a sort of Chervil.

Messrs. Vilmorin give the following directions for growing it:—

"Sow, in September or October, in rows, as Carrots, taking care to roll the ground afterwards. It prefers a good, damp well-manured soil. The crop ought to be ripe in July."

We have ordered the seed from France, and expect to have a limited supply in season for sowing. With these remarks, we will close the chapter on Vegetable Gardening.



FLOWER GARDEN.

ALTHOUGH to the mere economist, flowers are not indispensable or directly remunerative, yet they have become so to the civilized, intelligent, and intellectual community in which we live. The most humble cottager, unless deficient in the most simple conceptions of beauty, must have his flower-plot, and one or more varieties of flowers. The enthusiastic amateur is no longer content to receive his floricultural novelties at second-hand, but must have them direct from the great European centres of Horticulture. We have latterly endeavored to render this necessity of the amateur, importing a few seeds or plants, unnecessary, by constant attention to obtain every highly recommended novelty, and after testing it, to offer it with our opinion of its merits. We shall continue to do this, and shall endeavor to have, at the earliest day, every valuable acquisition in seeds, bulbs or plants.

Little pains are taken to have the soil of the flower-beds and borders, in a friable, active state, not subject to bake. This is what renders it so difficult for small flower-seeds to survive germination, and for the delicate transplanted annuals to make a start. All that the flower-border or beds require, is a dry bottom, with an annual supply of prepared compost, made up of barn-yard manure, leaf-mould, or decayed leaves from the woods, and such other refuse as may appear suitable to enrich the heap. With different soils, special applications will be necessary, as stated under the head of Esculent Garden. The Hot-bed frame, as there described, will serve for the purpose of the Flower Garden. The only additional requisites are flower-pruning scissors, stakes for tying up plants, labels and flower-pots.

THE LAWN, which adds so much to the neatness of the Garden, may be extensive or limited in size, but should always be well prepared and neatly kept. Much of the beauty of the lawn is also due to the variety of grass-seed sown. The usual practice has been to employ a mixture of several species, which is prepared for sale. Our Lawn grass mixture consists of five varieties, viz: Sweet Vernal, Green Grass, Blue Grass, Herd Grass, and White Clover. From one and a half to two bushels is the quantity generally sown to the acre. Persons who prefer a different mixture, can have it made up to order.

The flower-beds may be cut out in the lawn, and in these, bedding plants from the green-house planted, as soon as the weather becomes

suitable; also, choice annuals sown. The following brief directions will be found reliable:—

Directions for the Sowing and Management of Flower Seeds.

Provided the soil is in a proper state, flower-seeds may be sown in the open border, in the months of April and May; the best criterion is the state of the soil. The seeds should be sown as soon as the soil becomes dry and friable, after the spring frosts have disappeared. Care should be taken not to sow in a crowded border, as light and air are indispensable. They may also be sown in prepared beds, to be transplanted to the garden. The former is the more simple method, but not always satisfactory, as during the interval between the sowing of the seed and the period of blooming, the ground occupied is not attractive. The changes of climate, heavy rains and drying winds, with hot sun, render the surface of the soil unfit for the germination of small seeds.—As to the depth to which seeds should be covered, the best general rule is, to cover fine and light seeds very lightly, just enough to protect them from the sun; and in extremely dry weather, a sprinkling of damp moss is very useful. Several varieties are so tender as to require special attention, such as the *Calceolaria*.

Many annuals are very desirable for the Green House, when sown in early fall; of these the most important are Sweet Alyssum, Candytuft, Mignonette, Lobelia, Schizanthus, German Stocks, Browallia and several others; these are for winter blooming. Many varieties, as well as the above, may be sown later, for blooming early in spring, such as Pansy, Ageratum, Antirrhinums, China Pink, Dianthus Heddewegii, Lacinatus and Sinensis, Acroclinium Roseum, Linum Grandiflorum, Mimulus, Myosotis, Petunias, Phlox Drummondii, Salpiglossis, Verbena, &c. For sowing in pots, or seed-pans, the following directions will be found suitable:—

The best soil is a mixture of equal parts of sand, leaf-mould, and loam, which should be thoroughly mixed; then fill up your pots or boxes to within one-half inch of the rim; press the soil firmly and evenly in the pot, which can be done most conveniently with the bottom of an empty flower-pot; then sow your seed evenly over the surface, and with the addition of a little more sand in the same soil, cover the seeds according to their size, say from one-eighth to one-quarter of an inch, then press the soil as before, even and firm with the bottom of a flower-pot; water sparingly, enough to keep the soil moist, avoiding either extreme. As soon as the plants appear, they will require your careful

attention, as the least over-watering may cause them to "damp off," and suddenly destroy all your hopes. They should now have as much sun as possible, and when the weather is pleasant, some air may be admitted. As soon as the plants are large enough to handle, pick them out of the seed-pot; in other words, transplant them into another pot, placing them about one inch apart; they must be shaded for a few days from the sun, until they are established; when large enough, they can be planted separately into small pots, and kept thus until the proper season for planting out in the garden.

BIENNIALS.—These do not usually bloom until the second season after sowing. They may be sown out of doors, at least those that are hardy, while a few very desirable ones had better be sown in pots. The following are among the most desirable:—Wall-flower, Foxglove, Pinks, Sweet William, Antirrhinum, Hollyhock, Larkspur, Canterbury, Bell, and others.

CLIMBERS, for garden decoration, should be sown in January, February, and March, the earlier the better, as the display for the after season will be in proportion to their early vigor for planting out; such as *Cobæa*, *Maurandia*, *Lophospermum*, *Calampalis* (*Eccremocarpus*) and *Tropæolum* of sorts.

CLEMATIS species, amongst hardy shrubs, and **PENTSTEMON**, amongst herbaceous plants, are prominent instances of seeds which remain long dormant, often a whole year, before they grow, hence the importance of sowing them as soon as ripe.

Another class often fail to germinate in consequence of the thickness, or hardness, of the outer skin or integument. We have had seeds of the *Erythrina* and *Canna* for months in the ground perfectly dormant, which upon being soaked in *hot water* for *one week* have germinated finely.


ABRONIA UMBELLATA and **MARTYNIA FRAGRANS** belong to that class of seeds that often fail to germinate unless the tough skin or integument that enwraps the interior germ be carefully peeled off with a knife.

It should be borne in mind, that much of the disappointment that occurs in the sowing of Flower seeds may be obviated by attention to the foregoing hints.

In the following list we have included all the really desirable novelties, as well as the standard varieties which have been fully tested in this vicinity.


Flower Seeds by Mail.

Their portability renders them so easily and cheaply transported by mail, that no one with any pretensions to taste in Floriculture need be without a choice selection. For the accommodation of those who are unacquainted with the varieties, we have put up the following assortments of the most desirable free-blooming and showy kinds, which will be promptly mailed (*prepaid*) upon the receipt of a remittance.

 Correspondents will please write their names legibly, and in full, with post-office, county and state.

- | | |
|--|--------------|
| No. 1.—Twenty-five choice annuals, free bloomers, for | . . . \$1.00 |
| No. 2.—Twenty choice annuals, biennial and perennial varieties, | 1.00 |
| No. 3.—Twelve new and rare varieties, | 1.00 |
| No. 4.—Twenty varieties, for Green-house culture, | 2.00 |
| No. 5.—One hundred varieties, including many new and rare sorts, | 5.00 |

As an inducement to POSTMASTERS AND OTHERS, forming Clubs, we will forward, post-paid, six One Dollar packages for a remittance of Five Dollars.

 *At these prices invariably our own selection. The latest novelties are not included in these collections; but a liberal discount will be made when ordering a quantity.*

Novelties and Select Flowers of former seasons,

WORTHY OF SPECIAL ATTENTION.

Price, 10 cents per paper, except where noted.

The letters preceding the varieties, denote:—*b.* biennial, or such as last two seasons; *p.* perennial, or such as exist from year to year; *t.* tender, which will not endure the frost; *t. p.* tender perennial, which require the protection of a green-house during the winter; *h. h.* half hardy, requiring some protection; *c.* climbers; a * denotes that although the variety may be biennial or perennial, it will bloom the first year, if sown early; the remainder are annuals, which arrive at perfection and die off the first year.

ABRONIA UMBELLATA, of a trailing habit, with clusters of rosy lilac blossoms.

ACROCLINIUM ROSEUM, rose color, everlasting flower.

ACROCLINIUM ROSEUM ALBUM.—A pure white variety of the above.

AGERATUM CŒLESTINUM NANUM.—A dwarf variety, useful for bedding out.

ALYSSUM BENTHAMII.—New, white Sweet Alyssum.

ANAGALLIS.—Dwarf, compact, flowering plants; for rich and long-continued effects admirably adapted for ornamental baskets, rock work, etc. The choicest varieties are,—GRANDIFLORA ROSEA, rose colored, and GRANDIFLORA CÆRULEA, large sky-blue.

*h.b.** ANTIRRHINUM BRILLIANT, bright scarlet with white.

*h.b.** “ HENRY IV., dwarf, white, crimson and scarlet.

p. AQUILEGIA.—Fine double Columbine; saved from named varieties.

ASTERS, NEW EMPEROR—Flowers of great size, very double, and fine form and colors, 20 cts.

ASTERS. (*See “German Flower Seeds in assortments, page 38.”*)

BALSAMS, CAMELIA FLOWERED, very double and fine.

“ “ “ dwarf, superb colors.

CALENDULA PONGEI, FL. PL., double white, hybrid marigold, 20 cts.

CALLIRHOE PEDATA, (*Nuttallia*).—A very beautiful summer flowering plant, from one and a half to three feet in height, with green subdigitate leaves, (having the lobed divisions webbed at the base,) and leafy stems terminating in large paniced racemes of rich violet or purple-crimson close-petaled flowers with white centre, each two inches or more in width, and partially cupped forming a handsome and effective object for groups, small beds, or single specimens, yielding a succession of its numerous attractive blossoms throughout the summer.

CALLIRHOE, PEDATA NANA, a superb dwarf variety of this new and beautiful annual, 20 cts.

CALLIOPSIS CARDAMINE FOLIA HYBRIDA, of a pyramidal globular growth; the plants, set two feet apart, will cover themselves with thousands of brilliant yellow flowers, 20 cts.

*t.p.** CANNA INDICA, or shot plant.

“ GIGANTEA.

“ WARSCEIWICZII, dwarf, blood-colored.

The Cannas are a stately species of plants, highly ornamental, producing a very rich and Oriental effect by their large, broad, massive foliage, terminated by racemes of crimson or scarlet variously-lobed flowers. Though perennial in habit, if sown early, and kept growing until May, and then planted out, they will make luxuriant growth the first season, and expand their bloom. They can be preserved in a dry, warm cellar, or under the stage of a green-house, through the winter; and the second season will attain their greatest perfection.

CLARKIA PULCHERIMA, pure brilliant crimson.

*t. p.**COBÆA SCANDENS, large bell-shaped climber.

COCKSCOMB, CELOSIA CRISTATA NANA.—This is the true dwarf variety, producing immense heads of rich, velvet-like crimson combs.

CONVOLVULUS TRICOLOR SPLENDENS.—A brilliant variety of Dwarf Convolvulus.

“ FLO PLENA.—A new double variety.

COSMIDIUM ATRO PURPUREUM, dark purple.

“ BURRIDGIANUM, crimson and yellow.

CYCLANTHERA PEDATA, climbing.

p. DAISY, (Bell's perennis,) finest double imported, 20 cts.

*t. p.**DAHLIA.—Saved from fine double varieties, 20 cts.

*t. p.**DATURA HUMULIS, a rare and ornamental green-house plant, with large conspicuous, double drooping flowers, trumpet-shaped, of a rich nankeen yellow, delightfully fragrant, 25 cts.

*t. p.**DATURA WRIGHTII, (Meteloides,) a splendid variety, with bell-shaped flowers, white, bordered with lilac.

h. h. p. DIANTHUS CARYOPHYLLUS, FL. PL., fine imported, Double GERMAN CARNATION, from named varieties, in packets of 100 grains, 50 cts.

h. h. p. “ CARYPH. REMONTANT.—MONTHLY CARNATION, imported in packets of 100 grains, 50 cts.

*h. b.** “ CHINENSIS HEDDEWIGI.—A superb variety of the China Pink. Flowers two to three inches in diameter, varying in the richest conceivable shades of crimson and blood color, others picturesquely marbled with white, 20 cts.

*h. b.** “ HEDDEWIGI, HYBR. FL. PL. AND SEMI-PL.—These are highly ornamental varieties, more robust than the original type, 25 cts.

*h. b.** “ HEDDEWIGI, HYBRIDUS IMPERIALIS, dwarf and compact growth; fine for pot culture, 25 cts.

*h. b.** “ HEDDEWIGI, FL. PL.—A fine double variety of the original type, beautiful colors, 25 cts.

*h. b.** “ HEDDEWIGI, FL. PL., ATRO-PURPUREA.—A very dark crimson double variety, 25 cts.

*h. b.** “ LACINIATUS.—Remarkably large blossoms of superb colors, from white to the richest maroon and crimson, elegantly fringed and lobed, blooming from May to November, 20 cts.

*h. b.** “ LACINIATUS, FL. PL.—Saved by Mr. Heddewig, who collected them from 500 selected entirely double plants of the most varied colors, 25 cts.

*h. b.**DIANTHUS CHINENSIS NANUS. VAR. ATRO-SANGUINEUS

PL.—A fine acquisition, for brilliant groups as fine as Phlox; the plant is five inches high, flowers globular and profuse; color, dark blood-red. Hardier than the other dwarf, China Pink.
20 cts.

*h. b.** “ CHINENSIS, FLORA PLENA ALBA.—A pure white variety of the China Pink, contrasting finely with the dark color of the other variety.

h. b. DELPHINIUM TRI-COLOR, three-colored Larkspur.

h. p. “ FORMOSUM, splendid hardy perennial Larkspur, brilliant blue flowers; flowers the first year if planted early.

EUCHARDIUM, GRANDIFLORUM ALBUM, blush-white, of dwarf and compact habit, and a long and profuse bloomer.

EUCHARDIUM GRAND: ROSEUM, a blush colored variety.

FENZLIA DIANTHIFLORA, of dwarf compact habit, small foliage, and a profusion of rosy-lilac blossoms; fine for growing in pots,
20 cts.

*h. p.**GAURA LINDHEIMERA, with spikes of white and red tinted blossoms, light and graceful habit.

GAILLARDIA HYBRIDA GRANDIFLORA, new and beautiful.

“ PICTA, painted yellow and red; a fine bedding plant, blooming until frost.

t. p. GLADIOLUS, new French hybrid varieties, 20 cts.

GYPSOPHILLA MURALIS, pink, suitable for hanging-baskets.

h. p. GYPSOPHILLA PANICULATA, a hardy perennial; flowers are beautiful for bouquets, imparting a light airy appearance.

HEARTSEASE.—See Pansy.

HELICHRYSUM MACRANTHUM, the finest class of large, beautiful, everlasting flowers; a succession of bloom until frost.

HELIPTERUM ANTHEMOIDES, a new everlasting flower from Swan River; flowers of a delicate pure white, 20 cts.

h. b. HOLLYHOCKS, superb English varieties mixed.

c. IPOMCEA LIMBATA, violet margined with white.

c. “ STRIATA, NOVA., three-colored.

c. “ RUBRA CÆRULEA, RED AND BLUE.

t. b. IPOMOPSIS ELEGANS SUPERBA, orange and scarlet.

LARKSPUR, NEW CHAMOIS, beautiful.

“ white branching.

LINARIA BIPARTITA, SPLENDIDA.—Described by the Horticultural Society of London, as a very fine and richly-colored annual; flowers large, and of a very rich deep purple color,
20 cts.

LINUM GRANDIFLORUM RUBRUM, superb scarlet flax.

LOBELIA HYBRIDA GRANDIFLORA, superb, large blue.

“ ERINUS SPECIOSA, compact growth, fine for vases. This variety bloomed during the entire summer, in the open borders; flowers of a superb ultra marine blue.

“ TRIGONICAULIS, new, large sky-blue flowers, white eye, 25 cts.

LUPINUS HARTWEGII CÆLESTINUS, delicate light-blue, shaded with rose.

LYCHNIS HYBRIDA HAAGEANA, very beautiful large brilliant orange-scarlet, and light and dark crimson, white-flaked flowers, dwarf and free flowering.

c. MAURANDIA, species. A beautiful tribe of slender-growing rapid climbers, blooming profusely until quite late in the autumn. The varieties are,—ALBIFLORA, pure white; BARCLAYANA, purple; ROSEUM, dark rose.

MIMULUS, or MONKEY-FLOWER.—Showy flowers, suitable for the green-house or moist shady situations in the garden.

“ MOSCHATUS, Musk Plant; fine in hanging-baskets.

“ QUINQUEVULNERUS, MAXIMUS, very large and finely spotted varieties, showy and effective.

“ ROSEUS PALLIDUS, pale rose flowers.

“ VARIEGATUS, white ground.

MYOSOTIS, or FORGET-ME-NOT.—Neat and beautiful little plants; succeed best in a shady situation. The varieties are,—ALPES-TRIS, Alpine; AZORICA, Azorean; AZUREA GRANDIFLORA, large flowered; PALUSTRIS, true forget-me-not; PALUSTRIS ALBA, white.

NASTURTIIUM, (*Tropæolum*).—The varieties are all desirable, either for the flower border, for pots, or green-house culture. The following are the most choice:—

“ TOM THUMB, very dwarf, scarlet.

“ “ “ yellow.

“ “ BEAUTY, orange-spotted.

c. SCHEUERMANNI, straw color; c. LILLI SCHMIDT, orange scarlet.

GENOTHERA, ROSEA, a new dwarf rose-flowering annual, 20 cts.

“ BISTORTA VEITCHIANA, neat dark yellow.

“ DRUMMONDII NANA, a highly ornamental summer and autumn flowering plant, golden yellow blossoms.

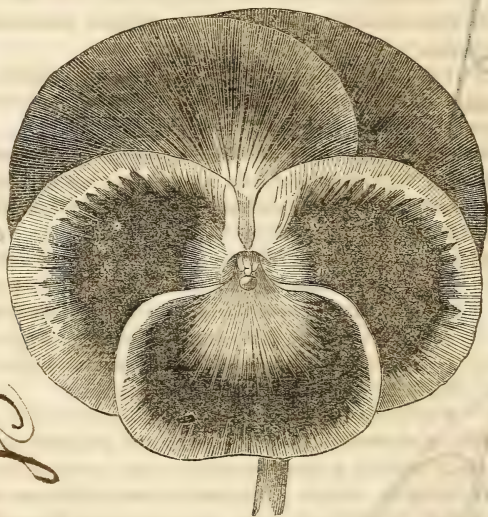
OXALIS ROSEA, neat dwarf plant, with clusters of bright rose-colored blossoms.

PANSY, (*Viola tri-color maxima*.) good imported.

" NEW LIGHT BLUE, extra fine, 25 cts.

" DREER'S PREMIUM VARIETIES, saved from first-class flowers, with special directions how to cultivate; per packet, 50 cts.

" Second quality, " 25 cts.



A Premium Pansy.

h.h.p. PENSTEMON, choice mixed varieties.

PETUNIAS, splendid hybrid varieties.

PHLOX DRUMMONDII, an indispensable plant or bedding, quite as desirable as the Verbena. The following are very choice:—ALBA, pure white; OOCULATA, white, with dark eye; LOUIS NAPOLEON, brilliant scarlet; RADOWITZI, dark rose striped with white, a very fine and striking variety; RADOWITZI VIOLACEA, a new and distinct striped variety, 20 cts.

*h.b.** PINKS, EXTRA DOUBLE CHINA, picturesque colors, fine.

h.p. " Fine Garden, double and fine.

h.h.p. " PICOTEE, finest selected English, 25 cts.

PODOLEPIS AFFINIS, a new species from Melbourne with large golden flowers, bordered with a circle of large quilled petals, 25 cts.

h.p. POLYANTHUS, finest English varieties, 25 cts.

h.p. " good mixed.

POLYGONUM ORIENTALE PUMILUM, FLO. RUBRA, new, 25 cts.
 PORTULACA CARYOPHYLLOIDES, white, picturesquely flaked with
 rose.

RHODANTHE MANGLESII, pink-everlasting flower.

RICINUS SANGUINEUS.—Showy and effective, growing from six to
 eight feet high, blood-red stalks and seed-pods.

“ AFRICANUS ALBIDUS, contrasts finely with the above.

SALPIGLOSSIS, neat and beautiful plants, suitable for pot-culture or
 the flower-border, blooming all summer.

SCHIZANTHUS, GRANDIFLORUS OCCULATUS.—Elegant slender-
 branched annual, frequently grown in pots for the green-
 house.

SAPONARIA, of dwarf compact growth, profusion of bloom throughout
 summer and late autumn. The varieties are—MULTIFLORA, rosy
 pink; ALBA, pure white; OCYMOIDES, a perennial variety,—one
 of the finest plants for covering rocks.

SCABIOSA NANA, dwarf, scarlet.

SENECIO CUPREATA, FL. PL., bright copper color, 25 cts.

“ ELEGANS. NANA. CÆRULEA FL. PL.—New dwarf dou-
 ble Jacobea, profuse flowering, 20 cts.

SPERGULA PILIFERA, recommended in England as a substitute for
 grass in the formation of lawns, grass-plats.

h.b. SPRAGUEA UMBELLATA, violet purple blossoms, fine for orna-
 menting rock-work.

STATICE BONDUELLI, sulphur yellow flower.

STOCKS, (*Cheiranthus Annus*.)—The large flowering *German Ten Week*
 are great improvements on the old sorts; their colors are more
 pure and decided, and superior in size of flowers, truss, and
 habit. For varieties see under head of *German Flower Seeds*.

h.b. SWEET WILLIAM, AURICULA FLOWERED.—Beautiful colors.

c. THUNBERGIA, desirable climbing plants, constant bloomers.

c. TROPÆOLUM PERIGRINUM, (canary bird flower,) with yellow
 canary-like flowers, a useful climbing plant.

“ varieties, Tom Thumb, dwarf.

VERBENA, seed saved from the finest named varieties, 25 cts.

“ good mixed, assorted colors.

*t.b.** VINCA ROSEA, and ALBA, ornamental and free blooming; fine
 for bedding out in the summer; familiarly known as the Mada-
 gascar Periwinkle.

h.p. VERONICA NEGLECTA, a hardy perennial plant, with spikes of
 blue flowers.

WALL-FLOWER, fine German, mixed.

“ tall, double, brown rocket.

p. YUCCA FILAMENTOSA, Adam's Needle.

ZINNIA ELEGANS, FL. PL., DOUBLE ZINNIA.—This proves to be quite an acquisition to our list of annuals. It appears to sport somewhat, yet, in most instances, has proved satisfactory, and true to description. 25 seeds, 20 cts.

Miscellaneous List of Flower Seeds,

NOT INCLUDED UNDER THE OTHER HEADS.

Price, 5 cts. per paper, except where noted.

- | | |
|---|--|
| Aconitum, or Monk's Hood. | Calceolaria Scabiosæfolia, 10 cts. |
| Adonis Miniata. | “ Californica. “ |
| Ageratum Mexicanum. | Calendula, English Marygold. |
| “ Oderatum. | Callichroa Platyglossa. |
| Alonsoa grandiflora. | Calliopsis Atkinsonii. |
| “ Warscewiczii. | “ Coronata. |
| Agrostemma Cœli rosea. | “ Nigra speciosa. |
| “ flos Jovis. | “ Drummondii. |
| Alstromeria, 10 cts. | “ Marmorata. |
| <i>p.</i> Alyssum Saxatile, golden. | “ Tinctorius. |
| <i>p.</i> “ Wiesbeckii. | <i>p.</i> Campanula Pyramidalis, 10 cts. |
| Amaranthus Caudatus. | “ Carpatia. |
| “ Hypochondriacus. | “ Loreii. |
| “ Giganteus. | Candy Tuft, white rocket. |
| Ambrosia Mexicana. | “ purple “ |
| Amblyolepis Setigera. | “ crimson “ |
| Anagallis Indica, Pimpernell. | <i>p.</i> Canterbury Bells, mixed, single. |
| Aquilegia, Columbine. | <i>p.</i> “ “ “ double. |
| Arctotis brevis capa. | Carthamus Tinctorius. |
| Argemone grandiflora. | Catchfly, red and white. |
| Asclepias Curassavica. | Centaurea Americana. |
| <i>h.p.</i> Aristolochia Sipho, 10 cts. | “ Benedicta, Blessed Thistle. |
| Blitum Capitatum. | “ Moschata, Sweet Sultan. |
| Browallia Elata, blue. | Celosia, Cockscomb. |
| “ Alba, white. | “ Macrocephala gigantea. |
| <i>c.</i> Calampelis Scaber, 10 cts. | “ Spicata rosea. |
| Calandrina, discolor. | Centranthus Macrosiphon. |
| “ elegans. | “ Nanus, dwarf. |
| “ grandiflora. | “ Albus, white. |
| “ umbellata, 10 cts. | Chrysanthemum, tri-color. |

- Chrysanthemum*, New Golden.
 " *Venustum*.
 " *Burridgeanum*.
Clarkia, *integripetala*, 10 cts.
 " *Marginata*.
 " *Nerieffora*, double.
h.p. *Clematis flammula*, climber.
Clintonia, *elegans*, blue.
 " *pulchella*.
 " *Atrocinera*.
Cleome grandiflora, Spider Plant.
Coix lachryma, Job's Tears.
Collinsia, bi-color.
 " " *Alba*.
 " *Marmorata*.
 " *Multicolor*.
Commelina Cœlestis, *tuberosa*.
Convolvulus, major, Morn'g-glory.
 " minor, sev'l varieties.
Cosmanthus, *fimbriatus*.
p. *Cowslip*, fine English.
Crepis, Hawkweed.
 " *Silver*.
 " *Purple*.
 " *Yellow*.
Cyanus, major and minor.
 " new striped, 10 cts.
Didiscus Cœruleus, 10 cts.
p. *Delphinium*, *Barlowii*.
p. " *Hybridum*.
h.p. *Digitalis*, Foxglove.
 " purple and white.
 " new spotted.
 " yellow, *Rosea*.
c. *Eccremocarpus scaber*, 10 cts.
Erodium Gruinum.
Eschscholzia, Californian Poppy.
 " *Alba*, *Tenuifolia*.
 " *Crocea*, *Californica*.
Ethulia Corymbosa.
Eucnidia Bartonoides, 10 cts.
Eutoca Multiflora.
 " *Alba striata*.
- Gaillardia picta*.
 " *Aristata*.
 " *Josephus*.
 " *Alba Marginata*.
 " *Richardsonii*.
Gillia Capitata, blue.
 " " *Alba*, white.
 " *Tri-color*, three-colored.
p. *Gentiana Acaulis*.
p. " *Asclepidea*, 10 cts.
Godetia Rubicunda.
 " *Lepida*.
 " *Venosa*.
Gourds, (*Cucurbita*.)
 " Egg-shaped.
 " Bottle, or Calabash.
 " Club-shaped.
 " Mock Orange.
Helianthus, Sun-flower.
 " *Californian*.
 " *Golden*.
 " *Nana*, dwarf.
 " Green centered, 10 cts.
Heliophilla Araboides.
p. *Hesperis Matronalis*, Sweet
 Rocket.
 " *Tristis*.
Hibiscus Thunbergia.
 " *Africanus*.
 " *Trionum*.
c. *Hyacinth Beans*, dark purple.
c. " " white flower'd.
Ice Plant, *Mesembry anthemum*.
Inopsidium acaule.
c. *Ipomœa Burridgii*, crimson.
c. " *Coccinea*, scarlet.
c. " *Nil*, sky-blue.
c. " *Michauxii*.
c. " *Hederacea*, *grandiflora*.
Ipomopsis, *elegans*.
Kaulfussia Ameloides.
 " *Rosea*.
Leptosiphon Androsaceus.

Leptosiphon Aureum.	Nasturtium, dark crimson.
" Densiflorus albus.	Nemesia floribunda.
Lisianthus Russelianus.	" Compacta, elegans.
<i>h. p.</i> Linaria Perezi.	Nemophilla, or Grove Love.
<i>p.</i> Linum Lewisii.	" Discoidalis.
<i>c.</i> Loasa Aurantiaca, 10 cts.	" Insignis, blue.
<i>h. p.</i> Lobelia Cardinalis.	" Maculata.
" Erinus.	" Marginata.
" Marmorata.	Nicotiana Tabacum.
" Ramosa.	Nigella Damascena.
" Gracilis erecta, 10 cts.	" Hispanica.
<i>c.</i> Lophospermum Scandens, 10 cts.	Nolana prostrata.
<i>c.</i> " Hendersonii, 10 cts.	" Alba.
Lotus Jacobæus.	Nyctarina Capensis.
Lupinus, small blue.	Obeliscaria Pulcherima.
" Albus, white.	<i>h. p.*</i> Oenothera Grandiflora.
" Cruikshankii, varieg'd.	" Bistorta Veitcheana.
" Hartwegii.	" Drummondii.
" Hybridus.	" " Nana.
" Lutea, yellow.	Palafoxia texana.
" Pilosus, large rose.	Papaver, or Poppy.
" Subcarneus.	" Carnation Poppy.
" Sulphureus.	" Double White.
" Tri-color.	" Involucratum maximum.
<i>p.</i> Lychnis Albus, white.	" Oriental.
<i>p.</i> " Chalcedonica.	" Somniferum.
<i>p.</i> " Dwarf rose.	<i>p.</i> Penstemon, fine mixed, 10 cts.
Malcomia, bi-color.	Perilla Nankinensis.
Malope, trifidia.	Phacelia Congesta.
" Albiflora, white.	Phaseolus Multiflora.
" Grandiflora.	<i>p.</i> Pinks, Pheasant's Eye.
Martynia, fragrans.	<i>p.</i> " Belgian.
Marygold, Dwarf French.	<i>p.</i> " Mountain.
" Pigmy dwarf.	<i>b.</i> " Red Japan.
" Large African.	<i>c.</i> Pisum Umbellatum.
" Ranunculus.	Platystemon Californicum.
Mesembryanthemum.	Podolipis Gracilis.
" Album white.	Pomegranate Melon.
" Ice Plant.	<i>h. p.</i> Potentilla, mixed.
" Glabrum, Dew.	Pyrethrum Roseum.
" Tri-color.	Reseda erecta.
Mignonette, sweet-scented.	Sabbattia campestris.
" large flowering.	Schizanthus, pinnatus.

Schizanthus, <i>Grahamii</i> .	<i>p.</i> Sweet William, New dark.
“ <i>Grandiflora oculatus</i> .	<i>c.</i> <i>Sycios Angulata</i> .
“ <i>Humilis</i> .	<i>Tournefortia</i> , Summer Heliotrope.
“ <i>Priestii</i> .	<i>Trifolium Auranticum</i> .
“ <i>Venustus</i> .	<i>Tolpis barbata</i> , Hawkweed.
<i>Scorzenera tingitana</i> .	<i>h.p.</i> <i>Valeriana</i> , red and white
<i>t.</i> Sensitive Plant.	Venus Looking Glass.
<i>Senicio elegans</i> , <i>Jacoea</i> .	<i>h.b.</i> <i>Verbascum Phœnicium</i> .
“ “ Double purple.	<i>t.p.</i> <i>Veronica Syriaca</i> .
“ “ “ white.	<i>Viscaria Oculata</i> .
“ <i>Pseudo Atocion</i> .	“ <i>Nana</i> .
“ <i>Pendula Alba</i> .	Virginian Stock.
<i>Silene Regia</i> .	<i>Whitlavia grandiflora</i> .
“ <i>Rubella Alba</i> .	<i>Zinnia</i> , elegans.
Sweet Peas, Painted Lady.	“ bright scarlet.
“ Everlasting.	“ eight colors mixed.
“ Scarlet Tangier.	“ white.
<i>p.</i> Sweet William.	“ yellow.

Everlasting Flowers.

Price, 5 cents per paper, except where noted.

These are desirable for making up Winter Bouquets and Wreaths.

They should be cut when in perfection, and dried slowly in the shade.

<i>Acroclinium Roseum</i> , 10 cts.	<i>Helichrysum Macranthum</i> , 10 cts.
“ <i>Album</i> , 10 cts.	<i>Helipterum Anthemoides</i> , 20 cts.
<i>Ammobium Alatum</i> .	<i>Polycolymna Stuartii</i> .
<i>Gnaphalium Fœtidum</i> .	<i>Rhodanthe Manglesii</i> .
<i>Gomphrena Globosa</i> , Purple.	<i>Statice Bonduelli</i> .
“ “ <i>Alba</i> .	“ <i>Sinuata</i> .
“ “ Orange.	<i>Xeranthemum</i> , purple.
“ “ Striped.	“ white.
<i>Helichrysum Album</i> .	“ yellow.
“ <i>Lucidum</i> .	

A Selection of Flower Seeds,

SUITABLE FOR GENERAL CULTIVATION.

A full description of these varieties with directions for their cultivation will be furnished to purchasers gratuitously. 5 cents per paper.

Alyssum, sweet, white.	Hibiscus Africanus.
Amaranthus, tri-color, three col'd.	Iberis, or Candy tuft.
Antirrhinum, or Snap Dragon.	Impatiens or Balsam.
Asters, fine German, various.	Ipomœa quamoclit, Cypress Vine.
Bartonia Aurea, golden.	Lathyrus odoratus, Sweet Peas.
Brachycome iberidifolia, blue.	Lupins, several varieties.
Cacalia coccinea and aurea.	Mathiola or ten week stock.
Calliopsis or Coreopsis.	Mirabilis jalapa, Marvel of Peru.
Celosia or Coxcomb.	Nasturtium, dark blood color.
Centaurea Moschata.	Nemophilla, insignis, blue.
Clarkia, elegans and pulchella.	Poppy, several varieties.
Convolvulus, minor.	Petunia, purple and white.
Delphinium, Larkspur.	Phlox Drummondii, various.
Dianthus Sinensis, China Pink.	Portulaca, white, scarlet, crimson.
Elichrysum, everlasting flower.	Reseda or Mignonette.
Erysimum Peroffskianum.	Salpiglossis, several varieties.
Escholtzia Crocea, Californian	Scabiosa or mourning bride.
Poppy.	Thunbergia, all the varieties.
Gaillardia, several varieties.	Whitlavia grandiflora, blue.
Gomphrena or Globe Amaranth.	Zinnia, elegans.


For all the varieties not here enumerated, see H. A. Dreer's catalogue for 1860.

German Flower Seeds, in assortments.


The following are imported direct from Prussia, and will be found very choice. They are sold in the original packages at the prices named. Each variety or color separate in the package.

ANTIRRHINUM, 10 beautiful varieties,	Cts.
ASTERS, finest quilled, 20 varieties,	50
" " " 12 "	1 00
" Globe flowered, 12 "	60
" Pyramidal, 12 "	60
	60

	Cts.
ASTERS, DWARF BOUQUET, 12 varieties,	60
“ Truffauts PÆONIA FLORA, 12 varieties,	1 00
“ NEW IMBRIQUE POMPONE, 5 varieties,	50
“ COCARDEAU, OR CROWN, 4 varieties,	40
BALSAM, DOUBLE CAMELLIA-FLOWERED, 12 varieties,	1 00
“ “ “ “ 6 varieties,	50
“ DWARF, “ “ 6 “	50
“ NEW FRENCH ROSE, 12 varieties,	1 00

 All the Asters, and Balsams, can be had in separate papers. Price, per paper, 10 cts.

CARNATION, 12 varieties,	1 50
COCKSCOMBS, fine German 10 varieties,	50
IMMORTELLE, or Everlasting flower, 12 varieties,	75
HOLLYHOCKS, superb Double English, 8 varieties,	50
LARKSPUR, Double Dwarf Rocket, 12 varieties,	60
“ “ HYACINTH FLOWERED, 12 varieties,	60
“ CONSOLIDA, branching, 6 varieties,	30
MARIGOLDS, fine Double, 12 varieties,	60
PINKS, 12 choice varieties,	60
POPPY, Double Carnation, 12 varieties,	60
“ New Pæoniflower, 6 varieties,	50
SENICIO ELEGANS, Double Jacobea, 5 varieties,	50
SALPIGLOSSIS, 12 varieties,	60
STOCKS, large flowered, Ten Weeks, 12 varieties,	75
“ wall-leaved “ “ 18 varieties,	1 00
“ NEW LAVENDER-LEAVED, Ten Weeks, 5 varieties,	50
“ PERPETUAL FLOWERING, Ten Weeks, 12 varieties,	1 00
“ AUTUMNAL, 12 varieties,	75
“ EMPEROR, OR PERPETUAL, 6 varieties,	50
BROMPTON, OR WINTER, 12 varieties,	70

 All the above varieties of Stocks, can be had in separate papers, colors mixed. Price, per paper, 10 cts.

WALL-FLOWER, fine German Double, 12 varieties,	1 00
ZINNIA ELEGANS, 6 varieties,	50
GREEN HOUSE PLANTS, choice selection, 25 varieties,	2 50

Seeds of Green-house Plants.

FLORISTS' FLOWERS, ETC.—Those marked with a * are suitable for bedding out in the summer. Price 25 cts. per paper, except when noted.

Acacia, choice varieties.

Auricula, very choice imported.

Calceolaria, fine Hybrid varieties.

Cts.

Calceolaria, superb spotted varieties,

50

CALCEOLARIA, HYBRIDA, NANA, GRANDIFLORA PRÆCOX,

superb large flowers, of bright colors, free-blooming,

50

*Canna Warscewiczii, crimson shot plant,

10

Carnation, finest German varieties,

50

“ New Remontant, or Monthly,

50

Cineraria, choice Hybrid and dwarf varieties.

Cyclamen Persicum and European.

*Dahlia, saved from named flowers,

20

*Erythrina Crista-galli, Coral Plant.

Erythrina Arborea, scarlet coral tree.

Fuchsia, choice mixed.

*Geranium, fine scarlet varieties.

Gloxinias, from named varieties.

*Heliotrope Peruvianum,

20

* “ Triumph de Liege,

20

* “ Voltaireanum,

20

Ipomœa Horsfallia, a hot-house climber, 10 seeds,

50

*Lantana, newest varieties—a fine bedding plant.

Mimulus, finest Hybrid.

Pelargonium, finest fancy and large-flowered.

PRIMULA SINENSIS, FIMBRIATA CERMESINA SPLENDENS.

Very large flowers, bright velvet-like crimson. This new variety surpasses all other varieties of the Chinese Primrose by its brilliant colors.

Primula Sinensis, Rosea Fimbriata fringed, Chinese Primrose.

“ “ Alba Fimbriata, fringed, Chinese Primrose.

“ “ Fimbriata Alba, Rubra Striata.

Phaseolus Caracalla, a hot-house climber.

*Salvia, Splendens and other varieties.

“ Coccinea Splendens, free bloomer,

10

“ PATENS, superb blue.

“ Porphyrantha, dwarf, crimson.

10

*Verbena, from finest named flowers.

*Vinca, Rosea and Alba,

10

Tropæolum Lobbianum, Lilly Smith.

Ornamental Grasses.

FOR BOUQUETS AND DECORATIVE GROUPS.

Agrostis Pulchella.	Eragrostis Namaquensis.
Avena, Sensitiva or Animated Oats.	“ Senegalensis.
Briza Maxima, Quaking Grass.	Grangea Maderaspatana.
“ Gracilis.	Lamarckia Aurea.
Coix Lachryma.	Sorghum Saccharatum.
Elymus Hystrix.	Sorghum Bi-color.
Eragrostis Elegans. (Love Grass.)	Stipa Pinnata, Feather Grass.

Bedding Plants and Florists' Flowers.

BEDDING PLANTS are such as are suitable for planting in the open border or flower garden in early summer to bloom till frost; they are then taken up and housed, or cuttings obtained from them for next season's planting.


FLORISTS' FLOWERS are those of which there are many Hybrid varieties, annually increased or improved. Of these the Dahlia is one of the most popular.

THE DAHLIA.

Of this attractive flower we have several hundred varieties, and are constantly adding all the newest and best as they are offered, and rejecting older and inferior kinds. Our collection received the First Premium at the Pennsylvania Horticultural Society's Exhibition, Sept., 1861.

Dahlias delight in a rich sandy loam, highly manured with decomposed cow-manure. To insure perfect flowers, mulch during the summer with short manure. Thin out superfluous branches, and keep them well tied up to strong stakes, firmly driven in the ground at the time of planting. The best time for planting is about the first of June, and the roots can be preserved during the winter in dry sand, free from frost, damp, or fire-heat.

The following 12 varieties have been selected as among the best of the recent introductions, and are a great improvement over similar, but older sorts, in respect to color, form, and constancy of bloom.

 Strong plants will be ready to send out by the 1st of May.

Price \$3.00 per dozen.

Baalzow.—Red, striped with brown, dwarf.

Charivari.—Yellow, striped and dotted, carmine.

Duchess of Cambridge.—Blush, heavily tipped with dark purple.

Ebena.—Purplish-carmine, dwarf.

Ferdinand de Lesseps.—Scarlet, on an orange base.

Henry Saison.—Pansy violet, tipped with silvery white.

Jean Coluche.—Pale yellow.

Deutsche Sonne.—Yellow, with a golden yellow centre.

Lord Stanley.—Rosy lilac, striped with maroon.

Mad'lle Dardenne.—Pale flesh, with yellow centre.

Mad. Berreaud.—Orange scarlet.

Vicomtesse de Belleval.—Carmine, shaded with salmon.

The following 25 older varieties have been selected from our large stock, as the most perfect in every respect, and are believed not to be surpassed by any other collection.

Price \$5.00 for the Collection.

Roots or Plants at the option of the purchaser.

Ariana.—Lilac, globular form.

Celine.—Maroon purple, extra large.

Circe.—Large blush, shaded with pink.

Grand Duke Nicolaiewitz.—Brilliant carmine.

Crepuscula.—Orange red.

Duke de Malakoff.—Blood red.

Glory of France.—Light purple, very large.

Imperatrice Eugenie.—White, edged with crimson.

Mad. Guinott.—Pure white.

Monseigneur Sibour.—Peach lilac.

Mutabilis.—Coppery red, tipped with lilac.

Pearle de Beaune.—Rosy lilac.

Polyphemus.—Buff, striped and spotted with crimson.

Brilliant.—Fine scarlet.

Dr. Gully.—Yellow, tipped with purple.

Glory.—Dark scarlet, fringed.

King of Yellow.—Fine yellow.

Lady Cathcart.—White, tipped delicately with lilac.

Le Phare.—Rosy scarlet.

Othello.—Dark purple.

The Flirt.—Salmon, striped with purple.

Clyton.—Purple.

Mad. Anguetill.—Blush shaded yellow, striped purple.


Capt. Ingram.—Maroon, dwarf.

Le Defi.—Salmon, with broad scarlet stripes.

THE VERBENA.

The Verbena is now our most useful and popular bedding plant; it is within the means of all, yet for want of the proper soil many fail to grow it in perfection. There is no plant, probably, that requires a more frequent change of soil to grow it in perfection. It requires a *fresh*, sandy loam, enriched with well-rotted manure. Sods from a pasture field thrown up with cow manure, and well-rotted before using, we have found the best. A simple plan, when it is not practicable to renew the entire bed, is to dig holes about one foot square and deep, wherever a plant is desired, and fill up with fresh soil, as above named. Therein plant the Verbenas, mulching in dry weather with a suitable material, as watering them without mulching will generally do more harm than good, and perfect success will crown your efforts. If a fine fall bloom of the Verbena is desired, it will be necessary to make a second planting about the beginning of August. Plants for this purpose may be obtained by layering shoots in small pots sunk in the ground alongside the parent plant, and watered daily in dry weather. They will be ready for transplanting in about three weeks.

We have prepared two Lists of 13 varieties each; the *first* is particularly for the Amateur, and comprises the newest and *choicest* varieties in cultivation, but require a somewhat higher cultivation than the *second List*, which are also selected for their especial merit, and particularly for their free and robust habit from a very large collection, and cannot fail to give satisfaction.

 Those marked with a (D.) are our own seedlings.

List No. 1. \$1.50 for the Set.

Dr. Sankey.—Purple-shaded violet, large white eye.

Blushing Bride.—Blush, with a deep rosy crimson eye.

King of the Verbena.—Amaranth rose, white eye, very large.

Mrs. Moore.—Dark violet, white eye.

Prince of Wales.—Blush, splashed and striped with purplish crimson, quite a novelty.

Gov. Buckingham.—Purplish-maroon, white eye.

Gen'l Putnam.—Deep rosy scarlet, white eye.

Belle of Hartford.—Violet purple, clear white eye.

Vivid, (D.)—Scarlet, fine white eye.

Solferino, (D.)—Rosy carmine, lemon eye, splendid habit.

Mrs. Hadermann, (D.)—Rosy scarlet, large white eye.

Louisa, (D.)—Lilac shaded with crimson, white eye, very large.

Magenta, (D.)—Dark violet crimson, white eye.

List No. 2. \$1.00 per dozen.

Mrs. Mayrant, (D.)—Deep claret, fine white eye.

Mrs. H. Ingersoll, (D.)—Indigo blue, white centre.

Souv. G. C. Thorburn, (D.)—Deep glossy puce, white eye.

Garibaldi, (D.)—Salmon red, white eye.

Thetis.—Clear deep violet, white eye.

President Morell.—Orange crimson, lemon eye.

Gloire de Vaise.—Brilliant scarlet, purple centre.

Brilliant.—Splendid scarlet, fine form, lemon eye.

Logan.—Dark mottled reddish crimson, white eye.

Bacchus.—Dark maroon, white eye.

Maonetti coccinea.—Scarlet crimson, white edge.

Hon. Miss Neville.—Violet purple.

Purity, (D.)—Clear white.

DOUBLE PETUNIAS.

The Double Petunia, quite a novelty of recent introduction, may be classified in small and large flowering varieties; the small flowering varieties are generally more suitable for bedding purposes than the large flowering, which will suit better for Pot culture. They require all a free, open, sunny situation.

The following six varieties for \$1.00

Crimson perfection, (D.)—Purplish crimson, very fine form, small fl.

Isaac Buchanan.—Rose, veined crimson, “

Mr. Backer.—Blush, “

Mad. Mieliez.—Very large white, large fl.

Wm. Rollison.—Rose, with a bluish tint, “

Vershaefftū.—Bluish lilac. “

SINGLE PETUNIAS.

Excellent, and not surpassable for bedding out.

The six varieties for \$1.00.

Forget-me-not.—Amaranth rose, striped with white.

Conqueror.—Amaranth, veined with dark purple.

Union.—Brilliant crimson, profusely flaked, and striped with white.

Prince of Wales.—Very large crimson self.

Inimitable (Improved).—Rosy lilac, with large white blotches, more constant in color than the original *Inimitable*.

Inimitable semiplena, (D.)—Extra, and very novel, like the above in color, but with a double white and sometimes crimson centre.

LANTANAS.

\$1.50 per doz. 15 cts. each, small plants.

Lantanas are of a half-shrubby habit, with Verbena-like flowers. Their masses of various colored flowers, robust character, not affected by our hottest summers, render them one of our most desirable bedding plants.

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| <i>Alba Grandiflora</i> .—White. | <i>Comtesse Morny</i> .—Blush and rose. |
| <i>Crocea Superba</i> .—Orange. | <i>Lutea Superba</i> .—Sulphur. |
| <i>Flava Lilacina</i> .—Lilac and buff. | <i>Snowball</i> .—White. |
| <i>Grand Sultan</i> .—Scarlet. | <i>Gigantea</i> .—Purple and yellow. |
| <i>Dr. Demange</i> .—Buff yellow, and rose. | |
| <i>Fillonii</i> .—Yellow, bordered with purple. | |
| <i>Surpasse l'Abbe Trouvais</i> .—Lilac, bordered with yellow. | |
| <i>Celestina Philomele</i> .—Orange yellow. | |

HELIOTROPES.

\$1.50 per dozen.

The Heliotrope is a universal favorite. No bouquet is considered perfect without it. It is a constant bloomer—blooming alike freely in the summer as a bedding plant, or in pots during the winter in the green-house.

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|---|--|
| <i>Grandiflorum</i> .—Pale lilac. | <i>Petit Negress</i> .—Dark purple, dwarf. |
| <i>Gem</i> .—Dark-bluish lilac. | <i>Beauty of the Boudoir</i> .—Bluish lilac, |
| <i>Souvenir de Liege</i> .—Lilac and white. | dwarf. |
| <i>Voltaireanum</i> .—Bluish purple. | <i>Belle of Jersey City</i> .—Lilac, dwarf. |

SCARLET GERANIUMS.

Small Plants, \$1.50 per doz.

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| <i>Auber Henderson</i> .—Blush white. | <i>Lucia Rosea</i> .—Pink. |
| <i>Bishop Stowe</i> .—Scarlet, fine foliage. | <i>Kingsbury Pet</i> .—Salmon. |
| <i>Cerise Unique</i> .—Cherry. | <i>Rubens</i> .—Rosy scarlet. |
| <i>Flower of the Day</i> .—Scarlet, white-
edged foliage. | <i>Snowball</i> .—White. |
| <i>Lady Turner</i> .—Blush. | <i>Tom Thumb's Bride</i> .—Blush pink. |
| <i>Hendersonii</i> .—White. | <i>Tom Thumb</i> .—Dwarf, scarlet. |

VARIEGATED-LEAVED GERANIUMS.

50 cts. each.

- | | | |
|----------------|------------------------------|-----------------------|
| <i>Annie</i> . | <i>Countess of Warwick</i> . | <i>Golden Chain</i> . |
| <i>Alma</i> . | <i>Manglesii</i> . | <i>Hendersonii</i> . |

HYBRID BEDDING AND SCENTED LEAF GERANIUMS.

15 cents each; \$1.50 per dozen, except when otherwise priced.

Capitatum.—Rose-scented.

“ —Major, pretty cut leaf, highly scented.

Lady Plymouth.—Variegated Rose Geranium, 25 cts.

Denticulatum.—Large cut leaf, rose-scented.

Odoratissimum.—Apple-scented, spicy apple perfume, 20 cts.

“ —Erectum, or nutmeg-scented.

Quercifolium Eximium.—Oak-leaved.

Ivy-leaved.—Pretty trailing var.

Tomentosum.—Velvety leaves, strong perfume of Peppermint, 25 cts.

Shrubland Pet.—Dwarf sweet-scented var.

GAZANIA SPLENDENS.

One of the finest of our new bedding plants,—conspicuously beautiful on account of the unusual size and brilliancy, and the richly contrasted colors of its flowers, added to its dwarf and compact yet free habit of growth.

The blossom-heads are of a golden orange color, from three to four inches in diameter, with gracefully decurved margins; each floret is picturesquely marked at the base with a broad spot of rich brown chocolate tint upon a black base; close beside this is a distinct white spot on the same dark ground. The contiguity of these distinct colors helps to produce a very rich and highly ornamental effect. The plant is of the easiest culture, yielding a continuous profusion of blossoms from the middle of June until the latest period in autumn. Price, 25 cts. each.

THE PAMPAS GRASS.—(*Gynerium Argenteum*.)

The most magnificent of Grasses, with long terminal silvery plumes, throughout the late summer and autumn months. With some protection it has stood the winters near Philadelphia; but it is safer to lift it in the autumn. 25 to 50 cents each.

TRITOMA UVARIA.

A splendid half-hardy summer and autumn flowering plant, with stately flower-scapes and magnificent terminal dense spikes of rich orange-red flower-tubes. They may be taken up in the fall and potted, and placed in a cool green-house, pit, or cellar. 50 cents.

ERYTHRINA CRISTÆ-GALLI, OR CORAL PLANT.

A magnificent plant, producing its crimson pea-shaped flowers on spikes eighteen inches long. Plant them in the garden in May, and they will flower profusely three or four times in the course of the summer. They may be taken up in the fall, and kept in perfect preservation during winter, in a dry cellar, the roots covered with half-dry earth. When taken up the branches should be well cut back. We have a large plant, which has been treated in this manner for the last ten years. Price, from 25 cts. to \$1.00 each, according to size.

PANSY, OR HEART'S EASE.

We have an unrivalled collection, which has received the first prize from the Pennsylvania Horticultural Society for six years in succession.

Extra-fine plants, in pots,	per doz.	\$2.00.
Second choice,	"	1.25.

SALVIAS.

Are all more or less desirable for bedding purposes, as well as for green-house culture.

Splendens.—(Scarlet Sage,) 15 cts. each, \$1.50 per doz.

Patens.—Large azure-blue, free bloomer, . . . each 20 cts.

Tri-color.—Three-colored, neat and pretty, . . . " 25

Coccinea Splendens.—Scarlet, free bloomer, . . . " 20

Gesneriflora.—Rosy scarlet, . . . " 25


Rosea.—Rose-colored, . . . " 25

Miscellaneous Summer Bedding Plants.

The following, in addition to those already enumerated, are free bloomers, and very desirable for the flower-border. Those marked with a * are hardy.

*ANTIRRHINUM, or Snap-dragon, 12 splendid varieties, per doz.	\$1.50
AGERATUM MEXICANUM, light blue,	1.00
ALYSSUM, (SWEET ALYSSUM.)	1.75
" FOLLIS VARIEGATA, pretty variegated foliage, . . .	1.00
AMARANTHUS, sp., very pretty, foliage red, yellow and green, .	1.50
*BELLIS PERENNIS, (Daisy,) double crimson, pink and white, .	.75
CUPHEA PLATYCENTRA, scarlet flowering, dwf. compact habit, .	1.00
CANNA INDICA, Indian shot plant, scarlet each,	20

CANNA WARSCEWICZI, deep blood red,	each,	\$.20
CALCEOLARIA, shrubby varieties,	per doz.	1.50
DAHLIAS, dry roots, my selection,	"	2.00
" plants, " "	"	1.50

 For select varieties see special list.

CARNATIONS, choice collection of 50 varieties,	"	2.40
" tree or monthly, a splendid collection,	"	3.00
FARFUGIUM GRANDE, variegated foliage,	each, 25 to	.50
FEVERFEW, double white daisy-like flower,	per doz.	1.00
GAILLARDIA PICTA, orange and crimson,	"	1.00
GLADIOLUS, and summer flowering bulbs, (see special list.)		
LOBELIA ERINUS SPECIOSA, bright blue, pretty,	"	1.00
MIGNONETTE, large, flowering, sweet-scented,	"	1.50
MIMULUS, or Monkey flower,	each,	.15
" MOSCHATUS, Musk plant,	"	.10
NASTURTIUM, true Tom Thumb, (from cuttings,)	"	.15
NIEREMBERGIA GRACILIS, lilac, free bloomer,	per doz.	1.00
*PINKS, LAURA WILMER, white, maroon, centre,	"	1.50
* " GERTRUDE, (<i>new</i>), rose, maroon, dwarf, compact habit, extra,	"	2.00
* " ANNE BOLEYN, (<i>new</i>), pink and maroon, ext.	"	2.00
PHLOX DRUMMONDII, choice varieties,	"	.75
PETUNIAS, finest mixed varieties,	"	1.50
PLUMBAGO CAPENSIS, clusters of pale-blue flowers,	each,	.25
" LARPENTE, clusters of deep-blue	"	.15
*PRIMULA VERIS, or English Polyanthos,	per doz.	1.25
* " ACAULIS, flo. plen., double Primrose,	each,	.25
*VERONICA NEGLECTA, fine blue.	"	.25
* " VARIEGATA, variegated foliage,	"	.25
VERBENAS, good varieties without names,	per doz.	.60
" select named, (see special list.)		
WALL-FLOWERS, fine double,	each,	.15
VINCA ROSEA and ALBA, Periwinkle,	"	.15
ZAUSCHNERIA CALIFORNICA, scarlet,	"	.15

SUMMER CLIMBERS.

Six varieties for \$1.00

These are very useful for temporary decoration, as they grow luxuriantly during the season, and well adapted for clothing unsightly places.

COBÆA SCANDENS.—Large purple, bell-shaped flowers, of vigorous growth.

IPOMÆA LEARN.—Large bright blue.

LOPHOSPERMUM HENDERSONII.—Rose color.

LOASA LATERITIA.—Orange, star-shaped flower.

MAURANDIAS, (*of sorts.*)—White, blue and pink, very graceful, and rapid climbers.

THUNBERGIIAS, (*of sorts.*)—White, buff and orange.

Hardy Herbaceous Plants.

In addition to the varieties already enumerated, there is a large class of hardy plants, *free blooming*, suitable for the flower borders; indeed, they are indispensable to keep up a continuous bloom and variety.—Prominent among these are the

CHRYSANTHEMUMS.

\$2.00 per dozen.

This favorite autumn flower, since the addition of so many choice varieties, has become still more popular. The Dwarf or Pomponé sorts are sufficient themselves, to form a choice bouquet, such is the variety of color and form embraced by them. The Pomponés are particularly suited to pot-culture, while both large and dwarf are perfectly hardy, and form beautiful objects in the open garden.

LARGE FLOWERING VARIETIES.

MARSHAL DUROC.—Rose and lilac.

AURORA.—Fine yellow.

GLOIRE DE MT. ROUGE.—Orange yellow.

MAD. GUILLAUME.—Silvery rose.

MT. VESUVIUS.—Fiery red.

AIME FERIERE.—Silvery white, incurved.

MAD'LE ELIZA VERDIER.—Rosy lilac, extra.

MAD. CLAS.—Purplish lilac.

KENILWORTH.—Lilac, yellow tip.

COQUETTE.—Rosy blush.

SULPHUREA SUPERBA.—Sulphur yellow.

GOLDEN QUEEN OF ENGLAND.—Pale yellow, fine form.

POMPONE OR LILLIPUTIAN VARIETIES.

DORIA.—Orange yellow.

FASTIGUOSO.—Orange.

LOUISE LACROIX.—Blush.

SOLAIL D'OR.—Golden yellow.

NENI-D.—Rosy blush, shaded yellow.

B. DUFOUR.—Pale yellow.

MINIATURE.—Orange red.

RAGOZZO.—Yellow, rosy tip.

FAVORITA.—White, yellow centre.

ZOE FEILLE.—Rosy lilac.

MISS TILTER.—Yellowish white.

GIVRETTTE.—Crimson tip.

AMIEL.—Purplish lilac.

- LOUISE HONARETY.—Crimson on a yellow base.
 FLEURETTE.—Fine crimson.
 LA FIANCÉE.—Pure white.
 ASMODEUS.—Fiery red.
 ROI DE LILIPUT.—Maroon.
 ANDROMEDA.—Straw col., shaded red.
 ROSSETTA.—Creamy white, lilac tip.
 MAD. LA MARQUISE DE CASTLEBAJAC.—Blush, yellow, tipped with lilac.
- LAURA.—Dark purplish crimson.
 AURORA TOULOUSIENNE.—Orange, yellow centre.
 THERESITA.—Deep lilac.
 TRIANON.—Yellow crimson centre, dwarf.

PHLOX.—(*Hardy Perennial.*)

The beauty of the Phlox is not yet sufficiently known and esteemed. For their brilliant trusses of flowers, comprising all shades of color, from white to crimson, striped and mottled, they have few, if any, superiors among hardy perennial plants. They should be divided and replanted, in fresh prepared soil, each alternate year.

We herewith give a list of the 12 newest and finest out of a stock of upwards of 70 varieties.

\$2.50 per dozen.

- APOLLON.—Scarlet crimson, dark centre.
 LORD BYRON.—White, large rosy centre.
 ROI LEOPOLD.—White and lilac, cross striped.
 PRIMULÆFLORA.—The best white.
 MAD. AMAZILIA POTHIER.—Rosy, very large crimson centre.
 " ANNEE.—Deep rosy carmine.
 " DE CHAMBRÉ.—Rose, deep crimson centre.
 MAD'LE BERTHA.—White violet centre.
 AUGUSTINE LIÉVAL.—Deep purplish crimson.
 MONSIEUR FORGET.—Rosy lilac, veins purple.
 PRINCESS DE BEAUVEAU.—White, brilliant crimson centre.
 MIGNONETTE.—White, striped and mottled purple.


DELPHINIUMS.

Among hardy perennial plants, Delphiniums, by reason of late improvements, occupy now an important position. They will flower, if not allowed to produce seed, from July to November. The following five varieties are the best of the latest introductions.

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|--|----------|--------|
| FORMOSUM.—Brilliant blue, (small plants) | per doz. | \$1.00 |
| MONS. MEUNER.—Fine large blue, new, | each | .25 |
| MAD. HOCH.—Bl. very large and robust, | | .25 |
| PULCHRUM.—Bl. large, very fine, | | .25 |
| MAGNIFICUM.—Deep brilliant blue, | | .20 |

PENSTEMONS.

The recent improvements of this tribe of hardy perennial plants secure them a first rate position among our hardy border plants. They will, in our more Northern States, require a slight protection; a covering of Pine or common Cedar branches, stuck among and around them plentifully, will be found superior to any other material. This mode will be found advantageous, in general, for the protection of similar plants.

 The following varieties are the finest and newest thus far introduced. Price \$1.00 for the six.

PURPUREA SUPERBA.—Purplish crimson.

MONS. PERRAS.—Clear violet.

VICTORY.—Amaranth rose, blush throat.

ERNEST BENARY.—Light carmine, pure white throat.

WILLIAM PFITZER.—Rosy carmine, white throat, very large.

COMTE DE LAMBERTEYE.—(No description received.)

AURICULA SWEET WILLIAM.

A new style of this old favorite—the flowers being nearly double the size of the old variety, of the most exquisite coloring, similar in appearance to the finest Auricula. Price \$1.50 per dozen.

THE ROSE.

The Rose still maintains its position as the most attractive of flowers. Every year adds a large number of varieties to our extended lists, new at least in name if not in character; and it shall be our especial endeavor, after careful comparisons, to point out such of them as show a decided improvement in their leading characteristics over pre-existing varieties.

Our collection of roses is now admitted to be one of the most complete, having been enriched, by direct importation, with the latest popular sorts. The repeated award of the highest premiums by the Pennsylvania Horticultural Society is sufficient evidence of their merit.

 All the First Prizes were received in 1861.

A few remarks, also, about *budded*, or, as they are commonly called, *grafted roses* may not be out of place here. There exists a most unfounded prejudice against them. Of course, it is not recommended to bud all kinds; but there are numerous splendid varieties which appear to thrive only when budded on a strong growing stock. Again; newly introduced varieties can at first, rarely be obtained on their own roots. The greatest objection to budded roses is the "suckering" of the stock,

which, if permitted to grow, naturally takes away the strength of the plant. When budded on the *Manetta Rose*, (which is the stock now generally used,) they can readily be distinguished by the pale green color of the leaves and the brownish-green of their stems, armed with formidable thorns. They should be cut away clean from the base of starting; for which purpose the soil should be removed a little around the stem. There will be little trouble after the first season.

A fresh loamy soil, enriched with well-rotted cow-manure, we have found the best for roses.

EVER-BLOOMING ROSES cannot be secured unless the plants are kept in a vigorous, growing condition. To derive the greatest enjoyment from rose culture, beds should be prepared exclusively for their benefit, and their fertility preserved by yearly top-dressing with well-rotted manure. They should also be thoroughly pruned in the spring, removing all the old or stunted growth. The flowers should also be removed as soon as they begin to decay below the first joint.

Many of the most desirable kinds are liable to injury from severe winters, and are covered with straw, etc. to protect them from heavy frosts. This mode of protection is unsightly, and only partially effective. The simplest and surest method is to bend down the stem, and peg them close to the surface of the ground, then draw the earth over them, so that they will be covered about an inch deep. Where they stand so close as to render it difficult to cover in this manner, additional soil or sand should be procured to effect a thorough protection. No better mode can be adopted to secure a profusion of fine blooms.

The following Roses have been selected, after a careful comparison from the newest introductions, and are confidently recommended:—

NEW HYBRID PERPETUAL ROSES.

Price, 75 cents each. \$6 per dozen.

ADOLPH BOSANGE.—Very large crimson, shaded lilac.

ALEXANDRINE DE BELFROY.—Brilliant crimson, very large, with magnificent foliage.

ANNA DE DIESBACH.—Pure rose, beautifully cupped, very large.

COMTESSE DE CHABRILLIAND.—Pink, large, elegantly cupped, the finest of that color.

EMPEROR DE MAROC.—Very dark velvety maroon, the finest of the dark hybrids.

IMPERATRICE EUGENIE.—Pure white, extra.

LORD ELGIN.—Dark purple, shaded with crimson, extra.

MADAME BOLL.—Clear rose, very large and double, extra.

MADAME DE BONNEURE.—Pure white, large, fine form.

MONTEBELLO.—Velvety carmine.

VAINQUEUR DE SOLFERINO.—Full, deep red, fine.
 VICTOR VERDIER.—Very large, full carmine, beautiful.
 NEW TEA ROSES.—Require protection in the winter. 75 cts each.
 AMERICA.—Creamy yellow.
 HOMER.—Blush, shaded with crimson, fine, very vigorous.
 MADAME VATRY.—Dark rosy crimson, the darkest of the Teas out.
 MADAME FALCOTT.—Dark buff, yellow centre.
 NEW BOURBON ROSES.—More hardy than the above. \$1.00 each.
 GIULETTA.—Blush white, large in clusters, fine foliage, extra vigorous.
 MONS. GOURDOULT.—Full deep purple.
 VICTOR EMMANUEL.—Dark purple, extra.
 NEW MOSS ROSES.—All hardy. 75 cts. each.
 REINE BLANCH.—Fine pure white.
 MAD. HOCHÉ.—Splendid, imbricated white.

SELECT LIST OF ROSES,

Of Such varieties as will thrive well on their own roots.

HYBRID PERPETUALS.—All hardy. Price, 50 cts. each; \$4.50 per doz.
 AUGUSTE MIE.—Rose, fine form, very large.
 BARONNE PREVOST.—Superb rose, large.
 DUCHESS DE CAMBACERES.—Dark rose, very free.
 GEANT DE BATAILLE.—Crimson scarlet.
 GEN'L JACQUEMINOTT.—Bright crimson.
 LION DES COMBATS.—Dark reddish crimson.
 L'ENFANT DE MOUNT CARMEL.—Purple.
 LORD RAGLAN.—Large, brilliant crimson.
 ORIFLAMME DE ST. LOUIS.—Large scarlet.
 PAULINE LANSEZEUR.—Brilliant carmine, very free.
 PRINCE ALBERT.—Dark crimson, very free.
 SOUVENIR DE LA REINE DE ANGLETERRE.—Very fine cupped rose.
 BOURBON ROSES.—This class contains some of our choicest ever-blooming roses. They require but a slight protection. Price \$2.00 for the six varieties.
 EMPRESS EUGENIE.—Pale rose, very large and double, extra.
 HERMOSA.—Pink, fine form, very hardy.
 SOUVENIR DE MALMAISON.—Large blush.
 DR. BERTHET.—Large brilliant crimson.
 LOUISE ODIER.—Pale rose, very vigorous.
 MARQUISE DE BALBIANO.—Rosy carmine, fine.
 BENGAL, CHINESE, or DAILY.—The brilliant colors of many roses of this class, as well as their constant blooming and dwarf habit, render them great favorites for window-gardening and winter blooming; they are also well adapted for the flower-bed, or pot-culture. The following six select sorts are the most desirable. Price \$1.50.
 ABRIE HOLLAND.—Reddish purple.

ARCH DUKE CHARLES.—Changeable crimson.

EUGENE BEAUHARNAIS.—Deep crimson.

MADAME BREON.—Rosy crimson.

INDICA ALBA, (WHITE DAILY).—Pure white.

LOUIS PHILIPPE.—Crimson, rose centre.

TEA SCENTED ROSES.—To the free blooming habit of the Bengal section, the Tea Scented Rose adds the delicious perfume which gives them their title. While they are not so hardy north of this latitude as the classes already noticed, if covered in the manner already described, they will stand the most severe winters. The following are desirable. Price, \$1.50 for the six.

AMABILIS.—Clear rose.

DEVONIENSIS.—Creamy white, magnolia perfume.

GLOIRE DE DIJON.—Blush and yellow, superb.

SAFFRANO.—Saffron yellow.

EUGENE DESGAGES.—Pale rose, very fragrant.

MAD. BRAVAY.—Pure white.

NOISETTE ROSES.—These roses are free-blooming, flowers in clusters, of taller habit than the foregoing classes; some of them are very fragrant, and many of them are quite hardy, and adapted for training to trellisses and pillars. Six choice varieties, \$2.00.

AMIE VIBERT.—Pure white, large clusters.

MADAME DESLONCHAMPS.—Blush white.

WASHINGTON.—White.

SIR WALTER SCOTT.—Deep pink.

MONSTROSA.—Deep blush.

FELLENBERG.—Crimson.

PERPETUAL MOSS.—These are of comparatively recent introduction. They are quite hardy and under good culture, are really as described, *ever-blooming*. The following three choice sorts 50 cents each.

MADAME EMILE GIRARDIN.—Rosy lilac.

“ EDOUARD ORY.—Rosy crimson.

SALET.—Rose, very large and fine.

ANNUAL MOSS.—The following are select and distinct varieties of the favorite Moss rose, all hardy. 50 cents each.

MARIE DE BLOIS.—Large rosy lilac.

WHITE MOSS.—Pure white, in clusters.

L'EBLOUISANTE.—Bright red.

PRINCESS ADELAIDE.—Rosy lilac, in large clusters.

WM. LOBB.—Carmine, shaded violet.

UNIQUE DE PROVENCE.—Large pure white.

CLIMBING ROSES.—The following are particularly hardy and strong growers, desirable for covering trellisses, walls, &c. 25 to 50 c. each.

BALTIMORE BELLE (PRAIRIE).—Blush-white.

QUEEN OF PRAIRIES, (PRAIRIE).—Dark pink.
 GREVILLII, OR SEVEN SISTERS.—(Multiflora.)
 LAURA DAVOUST.—(Multiflora,) white.
 MUSK CLUSTER.—(Multiflora,) white, fragrant.
 WHITE MICROPHYLLA.—Waxy white, glossy foliage, free bloomer.
 BRIAR ROSES.—Annual blooming, very hardy. Price 25 to 50 cts.
 HARRISON'S YELLOW.—Sulphur yellow, semi-double.
 PERSIAN YELLOW.—Bright yellow, double.
 SWEET BRIAR.—Rosy pink.
 HARDY GARDEN ROSES.—Annual blooming. 50 cts. each.
 GEORGE VIBERT.—Purple, striped white.
 CAILLET PARFAIT.—Carnation stripe, pink and white.
 PANACHE.—Rosy lilac, striped with white.
 PERLES DES PANACHES.—Rose, pink and white.
 MAD. HARDY.—Pure white.
 GEORGE IV.—Dark crimson.

BUDDED ROSES.—The following list comprises many of our most splendid varieties, but not being of so robust a growth as the others, do not appear to thrive as well on their own roots as when budded on a strong growing stock, like the Manetti rose. By observing the directions for *budded roses*, at the commencement of this chapter, no difficulty will be experienced by the amateur in growing them. We can furnish, however, all these varieties on their own roots, if desired.

HYBRID PERPETUAL.—50 cts. each. \$5.00 per doz.
 ARTHUR DE SANSAL.—Dark purple, shaded crimson.
 BELLE ANGEVINE.—White, striped with rose and lilac.
 CARDINAL PATRIZZI.—Dark velvety crimson.
 DOCTEUR HENON.—White yellowish centre.
 EMPEROR NAPOLEON III.—Velvety scarlet.
 GEN'L FRANK PIERCE.—Violet purple.
 GLOIRE DE VITRY.—Glossy rosy crimson.
 MADAME DESIRE GIRAUD.—Blush white, striped carmine.
 " KNORR.—Bright rose-edged, blush white.
 " VIDOT.—Blush white.
 ORNAMENT DES JARDIN.—Dark velvety scarlet.
 VIRGINAL.—Pure white.
 BOURBON.—50 cts. each.
 AURORA DU GUIDE.—Crimson scarlet.
 EUGENIE BREON.—Rosy buff.
 JULIA DE FONTENELLE.—Reddish crimson.
 OMAR PACHA.—Scarlet crimson.
 REVEIL.—Large violet crimson.
 PERPETUAL MOSS.—50 cts. each.
 ABEL GENTILE.—Dark rose, globular.
 ALFRED DE DALMAS.—Blush.

Summer Flowering Bulbs.

The most prominent in this section, are the rare and beautiful
FRENCH AND BELGIAN HYBRID GLADIOLUS.

They are the most stately and effective of the whole genus; being of a robust erect growth, with green sword-shaped leaves and magnificent flower scapes, rising from three to five feet in height. The colors comprise the most brilliant of orange, scarlet and vermilion tints upon yellow and orange grounds, including a graduated scale of intermediate shades, from white with rosy blush and salmon-rose tints, to a salmon-red and nankeen; from blush-white with purple crimson throat, and marginal streaks of pink, to light rosy-salmon grounds, with flakes of deep carmine. A succession of bloom may be had from July to September, by planting at intervals from April to June, reserving the strongest bulbs for the latest planting. Their culture is very simple; they will grow in any ordinary garden-mould, but succeed best in good earth, manured with well rotted horse-dung. The bulbs are taken up in the fall and placed in a dry cellar, protected from frost.

	Each.
ADONIS...Light rosy salmon, carmine margin,	20
AGLÉ...Bright-shaded salmon, large,	20
ARISTOTE...Light rose, purplish crimson stripes,	20
AMABILIS...Vermillion scarlet,	20
ARCHIMEDE...Large rich-flamed salmon red,	20
BERTHA RABOURDIN...Pure white, carmine stain,	1.00
BRENCHILIENSIS...Very fine rich scarlet,	20
CALYPSO...Rose, striped and blotched with carmine,	50
CANARY...Clear yellow, shaded with rose,	40
CLEMENCE...White ground, richly feathered with rose and crimson flakes,	50
COMTESSE DE BRESSON...Fine rosy-tinted carmine and scarlet,	25
COURANTI FULGENS...Very rich dark crimson,	15
COMTE DE MORNAY...Dark cherry, with white blotches,	1.00
DAPHNE...Light cherry, with darker stripes,	25
DOCTEUR ANDRY...Very bright orange, beautiful shape,	25
DON JUAN...Orange and fire-red,	20
DUC DE MALAKOFF...Orange red, blazed with lighter stripes, white ground,	1.00
EGERIE...Light orange-coloured rose,	25
EDITH...Rose carnation, dark stripes, large,	20
FANNY ROUGET...Flesh-colored rose,	15
GALATHE...Nearly white, with carmine stains,	25
GOLIATH...Large, light red, carmine satin,	25
HELENE...Lilac-tinged white, purple stripes,	25
HEBE...Salmon-tinted white, flaked with rose,	25
IMPERATRICE...Blush-white, striped with purple,	30
JEANNE D'ARC...White, tinged with rose,	40

LOUIS VAN HOUTTE...Velvety-carmine, spotted with purple,	30
LORD RAGLAN...Rosy-salmon, vermillion spots,	75
MADAME COUDER...Light carmine, shaded,	15
MADAME PAILLET...Carmine and violet,	25
MATHILDE DE LANDVOISIN...White, carnation-tinted,	50
MONS. BLOUET...Rose, shaded carmine,	15
NEPTUNE...Rosy carmine, violet centre,	20
NAPOLEON III...Very bright scarlet, white streak,	75
NINON DE L'ENCLOS...Blush, mottled and striped with crimson,	40
ORACLE...Cherry rose, brilliant and fine,	30
OSIRIS...Dwarf, purple stained with white,	40
OPHIR...Dark yellow, purple stain,	1.00
OTHELLO...Light orange red, Dwarf,	25
PALLAS...Bright rose, striped with dark rose,	20
PREMICES DE MONTROUGE...Brilliant red, dwarf,	25
PELLONIA...Variegated rose, tinted with carmine,	20
PENELOPE...Large flower, white and carnation,	25
REBECCA...White striped with lilac,	30
SULFUREUS...Sulphur-yellow, fine,	50
TRIOMPHE DE ENGHEN...Rich crimson, dwarf,	15
VESTA...Pure white spotted with purplish carmine,	50

For Spring planting, the following are also desirable:—


AMARYLLIS FORMOSSISSIMA...Jacobean Lily, rich crimson, each,	.20
GLADIOLUS GANDAVENSIS...Brilliant scarlet and orange: very effective when planted in beds and groups,—	
10 cts. each, per doz.	1.00
“ FLORABUNDUS...Blush, striped with purplish-crimson,	
each,	20
OXALIS...Summer flowering; suitable for edging flower-borders.	
The varieties are,— <i>Lilacena</i> , lilac; <i>Lasiandra</i> , rosy crimson; <i>Ambrose</i> , pearly white; <i>Speciosa</i> , salmon red, per doz.	50
TIGRIDA PAVONIA...Red Tiger flower,	50
“ CONCHIFLORA...Shell flowered,	50
BEROSE...Double. No garden is complete without this delightfully fragrant flower; it blooms in Sept. 10 cts. each, p. doz.	1.00

Hardy Spring Flowering Bulbs.

In addition to the varieties already enumerated for the decoration the Flower-Garden during the season, there still remains an extensive class of bulbs, rooted flowers, which are hardy, and require be planted in the Autumn, to insure an early and perfect bloom

during the Spring months. It is impossible to note the great variety that we can offer in this department. A large assortment is annually imported from Holland, and may be planted between the months of September and December. The principal varieties are,—

CROCUS,	TULIPS,	NARCISSUS.
HYACINTHS,	LILIES,	CROWN IMPERIALS.
SNOW-DROPS,	JONQUILS,	LILY OF THE VALLEY.

 For prices and varieties, see *Bulbous Root Catalogue*.

HARDY TUBEROUS-ROOTED PLANTS.

In this class the PÆONIA holds a prominent position. An immense number of new varieties have recently appeared in Europe. The following twelve are believed to be as distinct and desirable as any which are offered. Price, from 25 to 50 cts. each; \$4 for the dozen.

ALBAPLENA...White.	OFFICINALIS...Dark red.
COMTE DE PARIS...Large rosy lilac.	POTTSH...Very large, blush.
EDULIS SUPERBA...Rose & salmon.	QUEEN VICTORIA.
FRAGRANS...Dark rose, fragrant.	REEVESII...Crimson purple.
HUMEII...Large Pink.	TENUIFOLIA.
MUTABILIS...Changeable.	WHITLEYII...White fragrant.

THE DIELYTRA SPECTABILIS is perhaps the most desirable and popular tuberous rooted plant. It is perfectly hardy, and is equally adapted to out-door planting, or forcing, for early spring blooming. It will produce its showy racemes of delicate pink and white heart-shaped flowers from February to April in the green-house; flowering in the open ground in May and June. 20 cts. each; \$1.50 per do.

JAPAN LILIES.

Of these very showy bulbs, we have a large stock of strong-blooming roots. They are adapted both to out-door and pot-cultivation.

L. LANCIFOLIUM, album, white,	each,	50 cts.
L. " PUNCTATUM, spotted,	"	75
L. " RUBRUM, white and red,	"	75

Green-house Plants.

The distinction between green-house and hot-house is not so marked in our climate as it is in Europe. Our warm summers and bright winters enable us to cultivate successfully in the green-house many plants that are in Europe confined to the hot-house. Still we are convinced that in selecting plants errors are frequently committed, and plants are purchased and placed in the green-house that are not capable of fur-

- EMPERESS EUGENIE.—Scarlet, white corolla, vigorous.
 EXPARTERO.—Vermillion-red, long tubes, fine for winter flowering.
 FAIR ORIANA.—Short white tube, rosy corolla.
 GOLDEN PLOVER.—Variegated foliage.
 GUIDING STAR.—Blush tube sepals, violet corolla.
 LEOLINE.—Crimson tube, and large open bluish corolla, dwarf compact habit, extra.
 PRINCESS OF PRUSSIA.—Crimson, large white corolla.
 SCHILLER.—Tube greenish white, sepals white, corolla bluish-purple.
 SCIPIO.—Tube and sepals scarlet, violet corolla, shining foliage, the finest of the globular varieties.

DOUBLE FUCHSIAS.—\$1.50 for the six varieties.

- DUC DE BRABANT.—Large bluish-black corolla, carmine sepals.
 DUC DE TREVISE.—Tube and sepals crimson, plum-colored corolla, striped with carmine.
 MURAT.—Broad bluish-black corolla, purple sepals.
 ROGGER.—Bluish lilac corolla, carmine reflexed sepals.
 SIR COLIN CAMPBELL.—Scarlet tube, dark purple corolla.
 WASHINGTON.—Scarlet tube and sepals, violet corolla.

FUCHSIAS SUITABLE FOR BEDDING OUT.

Price, from \$1.50 to \$3.00 per dozen, according to size.

- BRITISH SAILOR.—Rich scarlet, dark violet corolla.
 CATHERINE HAYES.—Scarlet sepals, light-blue corolla.
 CLAPTON HERO.—Crimson tube, purple corolla, very large.
 CROWN JEWEL.—Dark violet tube, blackish corolla.
 GOLIATH.—Dark rose sepals, reddish-crimson corolla.
 LITTLE TREASURE.—Dark scarlet tube, very expanded violet corolla.
 MADAME SONTAG.—Blush-white sepals, rosy corolla.
 MAZEPPA.—Blush tube, rosy-salmon corolla.
 ROSE OF CASTILE.—Blush-white, carmine corolla.
 SOUVENIR DE CHISWICK.—Rosy crimson tube, light violet corolla.
 VENUS DE MEDICI.—Tube white, sepals blush, deep violet corolla.
 WILTSHIRE LASS.—Waxy-white tube, light violet corolla.

CAMELLIA JAPONICA.

The following list comprises twelve of the most popular varieties of this favorite winter-blooming plant. The price of plants varies according to size and number of flower-buds, from 50 cts. to \$10 each.

- | | |
|--|-------------------------------------|
| ALBA PLENO.—Double white. | LOWIL.—Dark crimson. |
| CANDIDISSIMA.—Creamy white. | PRINCE ALBERT.—Blush striped. |
| DUCHESS D'ORLEANS.—Striped rose and white. | SACCO MAGNIFICA.—Pale rose. |
| HENRY FAVRE.—Deep rose. | SARAH FROST.—Rosy crimson. |
| IMBRICATA.—Crimson and white. | TRI-COLOR.—Blush, crimson and rose. |
| JEFFERSON.—Crimson. | |

PELARGONIUMS, OR FANCY GERANIUMS,

Are considered among the most beautiful plants for green-house or room culture, easily grown, and presenting in their varied, as well as exquisite tints and pencillings, attractions which few other plants possess. We offer the following select list. Price, \$3.00 per doz.

<i>Butterfly,</i>	<i>Margareth,</i>	<i>Perfection,</i>
<i>Duke of Cornwalls,</i>	<i>Mazeppa Superba,</i>	<i>Tourville,</i>
<i>Gloire d'Paris,</i>	<i>Medaille d'Or,</i>	<i>Village Maid,</i>
<i>Jenny Lind,</i>	<i>Mont Blanc,</i>	<i>Wilmer's Superb.</i>

HANGING-BASKETS, VASES, ETC.

The growing of plants in hanging-vases has become quite popular. They are made of various forms and material, from the common earthenware to the finest China and terra-cotta, ornamental and gilt; also of wire and rustic work, varying in price from fifty cents to five dollars each. The following plants are suited for planting in them, on account of their slender habit and trailing branches. They should be planted in a rich, porous soil, and kept freely watered.

	Cts.		Cts.
ÆSCHYNANTHUS PULCHER,	25	MIMULUS MOSCHATUS, (Musk	
BEGONIA HYDEROCOTYLEFOLIA,		Plant,)	10
"(a creeping variety,)	25	SAXIFRAGA SARMENTOSA,	10
ISOLEPSIS JUNCIOIDES, (orna-		SEDUM SIBOLDTII,	15
mental grass,)	15	SENECIO (or MICANIA) SCANDENS,	10
LINARIA CYMBALLARIA, or Ke-		VERBENA MAONETTI COCCINEA,	10
nilworth Ivy.	15	" WELCOME, (new yel-	
LOBELIA ERINUS SPECIOSA.	10	low variety,	25
LYCOPADIUM DENTICULATUM, 10 a	25	VINCA ELEGANTISSIMA VARIE-	
" CÆSIUM,	25	GATA,	15 a 25
" WILDENOWII,	25	" MINOR VARIEGATA,	15
LYSIMMASHIA NUMULARIA,	15		

Winter-blooming Bulbs.

Under this head may be classed two distinct kinds: the hardy sorts which are usually *forced* into bloom, among which the HYACINTH has become by common consent the favorite, not only for its exquisite tints, but also for its delightful perfume. They are also grown extensively in glasses with water, and in this form are an interesting and beautiful object in the Parlor window. For this purpose, we would recommend the following varieties: *Red and Pink*. *Bouquet d'André*. *Panorama*,

granted by all. There is no locality, however desolate, but may be improved by their presence, and no spot, however refined, to which they may not contribute a fresh grace.

The utility of trees is not altogether confined to their value as articles of commerce. The massive foliage of the Maples, Tulip Poplars, and Lindens, appeal to our senses in the cool, inviting shade which they afford, and the persistent dense verdure of the Pines, Firs, and Spruces, shelter us from the rude blasts of winter. Those who have never seen a properly laid out and planted Park, can form but a faint idea of how much beauty and interest can be imparted by an artist; and no person who has a proper appreciation of the simplest rules of economy, should attempt planting the most limited pleasure grounds, without consulting or securing the assistance of some person of acknowledged competence in these matters.

The artistic and at the same time economic arrangement of trees, is a subject requiring refined taste, as well as large experience. We would advise all who may be about improving their grounds, to consult with Mr. WILLIAM SAUNDERS, of Germantown, Pa., whose taste and judgment in rural improvements, have been frequently acknowledged by all who have availed themselves of his advice.

DECIDUOUS TREES.

There is such a difference of taste on the subject of Deciduous Ornamental and Shade trees, that it is superfluous for us to offer a selection. We have a large stock of all the leading varieties—such as

MAPLES, several varieties,	LINDEN,
HORSE CHESTNUTS,	PAULONIA IMPERIALIS,
POPLARS,	WILLOWS,
ELMS,	MAGNOLIA,
ASH,	LARCH, etc.
EUROPEAN SYCAMORE,	

FLOWERING SHRUBS.

These add materially to the beauty of the garden, furnishing a supply of fragrant flowers during spring and summer. 25 to 50 cts. each.

SPIRÆA, OR BRIDAL WREATH,	MOCK ORANGE,
SYRINGA, OR LILAC, of sorts,	WEIGELA ROSEA,
CALYCANTHUS, or Sweet Shrub,	FORSYTHIA,
PYRUS JAPONICA,	DOUBLE FLOWERING PEACH,
DOUBLE FLOWERING ALMOND,	LABURNUM, OR GOLDEN CHAIN,
DEUTZIAS, of sorts,	DOUBLE CHINESE CHERRY,
SNOW BERRY,	RED COLONNUS (Mist Tree).

These are only a few select items from a large list of trees and shrubs cultivated by me.

HARDY VINES AND CREEPERS.

These are desirable for covering Arbors, Trellises, &c., and add much to the beauty of the garden. 25 cts. each.

VIRGINIAN CREEPER,
PIPE VINE,
TRUMPET CREEPER,
CLEMATIS FLAMMULA,
CAROLINA JASMINE,
IVY, of sorts,

HOP VINE,
WHITE JASMINE,
YELLOW HARDY JASMINE,
HONEYSUCKLE, of sorts,
PASSION VINE,
GLYCINE, OR WISTERIA.

Hedges.

A well-kept hedge is one of the greatest ornaments of a country residence. The Osage Orange has been much used as a plant for forming strong outside fences, and when properly cared for, will give satisfaction. The Honey Locust is nothing inferior; indeed, it is preferred by those who have made trial of both. It grows freely, although the soil may not be of the best description, and fills out readily from shearing. For inside dividing hedges, the *Pyrus Japonica* cannot well be excelled, and the box-leaved Privet is also well adapted. Very beautiful hedges can be made with the European beech.—Buckthorn is also much used for the same purpose.

Many hardy flowering shrubs may easily be trimmed hedge-fashion, and form beautiful objects when in flower. *Weiglea rosea*, *Spireas* of various kinds, the *Berberries*, *Hibiscus*, &c., are a few of those most useful in this respect.

For Evergreen hedges, nothing suits better than the American arbovitæ. The Hemlock Spruce is unequalled in its adaptability, and forms, perhaps, the most beautiful hedge of any. The Cedars and Junipers make good screens. Where a strong and dense hedge is wanted, the Norway Spruce will be found satisfactory. Many plants will grow compact, if cut and trimmed with sufficient care.

Pruning Implements.

Whilst on the subject of Trees, it may not be out of place here to remark, that we have a full stock of Implements for pruning: such as Pruning Saws, Pole Pruning Shears, Hedge Saws, Hand Shears, Bill Hooks, &c. &c. &c. a complete assortment of Pruning and Budding Knives, made by Saynor and other celebrated makers.

FRUIT GARDEN.

Having devoted the greater portion of our space to the Flower and Esculent gardens, we have but a few words to add on the subject of

FRUIT CULTURE.

This branch of Horticulture is so extensive and important, that we should be unwilling to attempt to offer any hints calculated to be of service in the brief space that we could appropriate to them. In view of the increased attention latterly given to the cultivation of choice fruits, we are prepared to supply the demand for choice varieties of the leading objects, such as

APPLES,
PEARS,
CHERRIES,
PLUMS,

GRAPES,
RASPBERRIES,
STRAWBERRIES,
BLACKBERRIES,

And, indeed, every desirable article in the fruit line.

For the garden, the Dwarf Pear and Dwarf Apple are both very appropriate, and are not so difficult of cultivation as many are led to



DWARF PEAR.—LOUISE BONNE DE JERSEY.

suppose. It cannot be denied but that the Pear on Quince, to insure success, demands a little more attention than is usually given by amateurs. With this extra care the product will be at once valuable and gratifying. On the preceding page we give a cut of a dwarf pear, taken from a growing specimen.

The variety, *Louise Bonne de Jersey*, of which the cut is a representation, is one of the varieties best adapted to working on the quince stock; with this and the *Duchesse d'Angouleme*, *Glout Morceau*, *Beurre Diel* and *Bartlett*, a succession of choice pears may be secured.

For APPLES, we would recommend such well-tried kinds as *Baldwin*, *Fallenwalder*, *Smith's Cider*, *American Summer Pearmain*, *Rambo*, *Bell-Flower*, *Fall Pippin*, and *Rhode Island Greening*.

Among CHERRIES—the *Early Richmond*, *May Duke*, *Governor Wood*, *Bleeding Heart*, *Black Tartarian*, *Napoleon Bigarreau*.

Of PLUMS, the *German Prune*, *Jefferson*, *Coe's Golden Drop*, and *Washington*, are reliable. The prunes are all specially exempt from the Curculio, in some sections, owing to the toughness of the skin; industry will, however, overcome this pest in time, and the plum will once more become a favorite fruit.

The NATIVE GRAPE has latterly engrossed a large share of attention, and a great impulse has been given to its culture by the valuable accessions which we yearly receive. Those old standard varieties, the Catawba and Isabella, are now mainly superseded by others that ripen earlier, and thus escape the fall frosts, which in many localities injure the crop, more especially the Catawba. The newer varieties are also more generally exempt from mildew, although there are possibly none that are entirely proof against its attacks at particular seasons. In flavor and quality of fruit, the improvements is more marked, and in the Delaware and Rebecca we have a near approach, in this respect, to some of the famed foreign varieties. The following six are considered the hardiest and best:

ISABELLA, black.	REBECCA, white.	DELAWARE, red.
CATAWBA, red.	CONCORD, black.	DIANA, red.

THE STRAWBERRY.

The circumstances of soil and climate greatly influence the varieties of this fruit, both in its productiveness and quality; hence the wide difference of opinion upon their respective merits. Fortunately, there are varieties enough, to suit all soils and tastes, and each cultivator can, by careful experiment, discover which of the most popular varieties are suited to his circumstance.

The Strawberry gives most satisfaction when planted in a well-worked deep loamy soil, and the best crops can only be raised by a

strict adherence to clean culture; particularly should every runner be picked off as soon as it makes its appearance, and no weeds allowed to interfere with the growth of the plants. Each plant should also be kept distinct; indeed, with many of the newest strong leafing sorts, distinct culture is indispensable, otherwise they will speedily cover the whole ground with a mass of foliage and runners, and produce little if any fruit. Beds for propagating should be planted solely for that purpose. Mulching during summer when the fruit is ripening, will assist greatly towards a heavy continuous crop, and a sprinkling of litter should be thrown over them about the middle of December, to protect the buds during winter.

The most prolific of all Strawberries, is *Wilson's Albany Seedling*, and among foreign varieties, the *Triomphe de Gand* is the best for general purposes. *Downer's Prolific* is a good fruit, and a most robust grower. The finest flavored is perhaps, *Vicomtesse Hericourt de Thury*, the *Hooker* and *Fillmore* are also excellent varieties. *Hovey's Seedling* is still a great favorite with many, and for beauty of fruit, few can compare with *Trollope's Victoria*.

THE RASPBERRY.

Owing to the fact that the winters more or less injure all Raspberry plants, and many of the best sorts are much cut by the frosts, the Raspberry has not been so extensively cultivated as its importance demands. Laying down the canes and covering them lightly with soil, is the most prevalent, as it is the most simple and efficient method of protection. Some are more hardy than others, and the Allen and Doolittle's Black Cap, will produce well without protection in most soils.

All are benefitted by it, and will produce an excess from protection more than will repay the labor of covering. A free dry soil is best suited to this plant; rich soil causes late growths which never mature, and get winter killed. It has also been proved that a slight protection from early spring frosty winds, such as would be afforded by a fence or hedge, is of vast utility in saving a crop. They should be planted about four feet apart, never allowing more than four or five canes or shoots to a plant, and immediately after the crop is all gathered, cut out the canes that produced it, so that the young shoots for the future crop may have free room for development.

There are several so-called ever-bearing varieties, Fall bearing would designate them more truly. Of these, the Catawissa is the most fertile. Six select varieties —

RED ANTI-SLIP.

FRANCONIA.

EMILE FONTENAY.

HORNET.

ORANGE.

STOEYER.

THE CURRANT.

The Currant is becoming quite a popular fruit, and Currant Wine is a frequent domestic production. It is a fruit that can be raised with less skill or care than any other. Currants require rich soil, and a yearly top dressing of manure will bring a heavy crop of fruit. The Cherry Currant grows to a large size; single berries of it have measured nearly two inches in circumference. The White Grape is also a fine size, and the finest of the light-colored varieties. There is none that will produce heavier crops than the old Red Dutch, and when properly manured, they attain a large size. There are several new varieties which give great promise of excellence—such as the *La Versailles*, *La Fertile*, etc., which produce large bunches of fine fruit.

BLACKBERRIES.

The New Rochelle, or Lawton blackberry, still maintains its superiority. The Dorchester is somewhat earlier, but is not so highly esteemed. Blackberries should not be planted in excessively rich soil, as it creates a tendency to over-luxuriant shoots, which fail in reaching a proper degree of maturity, and thus being more or less injured by winter frosts, the crop is proportionately diminished. To insure the finest crops, the ground should be covered with well-rotted stable manure, in spring, just previous to growth, which will stimulate the plants while the fruit is growing. The points of long shoots should also be pinched off during summer. The Lawton blackberry is a great acquisition to our cultivated small fruits.

EXOTIC GRAPES.

The culture of the Foreign grape, under glass, is rapidly gaining in estimation. The difficulties heretofore experienced in their management are now well understood. Mildew, that great enemy to them in this country, has been traced to its true source, viz:—a deficiency of atmospheric moisture. This theory was first advanced by Mr. WILLIAM SAUNDERS, of Germantown, and his system of culture is now successfully practised by our most eminent grape growers. Every farmer in the country, if so disposed, may now have a supply of the finest fruit. The cheap system of forming glass structures, with fixed roofs, introduced here by Mr. SAUNDERS, has also done much towards extending grape culture. In these structures, no sliding sashes are used, and the expense of heavy rafters and framed sashes is avoided. Where advantage can be taken of a ^{plaster} wall or other building as a back, very serviceable single-roofed ^{structures} ^{may be erected} at three dollars per foot, in length and ^{width} ^{therefore} ^{dreaded} expense of a vast ^{order} may now be considered ^{apply} ^{note}, since it is admitted that any good

garden soil, well drained and manured, will produce the best of fruit. The Cold Grapery is becoming almost a universal adjunct to the domestic arrangements of a country place. We would advise, however, that a simple flue be introduced. It costs but a trifle, and is very useful in guarding against a sudden change to a low temperature in spring, and also to assist in keeping the grapes hanging on the vine until Christmas, if required.

The following twelve are as good as any for a Grapery.

BLACK HAMBURGH,	WEST'S ST. PETER'S,	WHITE FRONTIGNAN,
BLACK FRONTIGNAN,	LADY DOWNS,	BLACK PRINCE,
MUSCAT HAMBURGH,	BOWWOOD MUSCAT,	MUSCAT of Alexandria,
GOLDEN HAMBURGH,	CHASSELAS FONTAINBLEAU.	ZINFINDAL,

Ferns.

No tribe of plants has increased in the popular estimation as rapidly as Ferns. Few ladies are now so behind the age as to acknowledge their ignorance or want of appreciation of these graceful vegetable forms which have been so generously disseminated over the globe. Our list embraces some of the most beautiful and appropriate for amateur cultivation. 25 to 75 cts. each.

Adiantum Cuneatum.	Gymnogramma Tartarea.
“ Pubescens.	“ Peruviana,
Aneimia Collina.	Hemionites Palmata.
Asplenium Belangerii.	Lastreæ Filixmas Cristata.
Blechnum Braziliensis.	Litobrochia Denticulata.
“ Pectinata.	Notochlæna Aurea, golden.
Cheilanthes Farinosa.	“ Nivea, silvery.
Davillia Canariensis.	Onychium Lucidum.
“ Elegans.	Platyloma Ternifolia.
Drynaria Repens.	Pteris Argyrea.
Gymnogramma Sulphurea,	“ Geraneifolia.
“ chrysophylla, golden.	“ Intra Marginalis.
“ L'Herminierii, “	“ Serrulata.
	“ Umbrosa.

LYCOPODIUM, OR SELAGINELLA.—25 to 50 cents, each.

Apoda.	Densa.	Serpens, silvery.
Cesium.	Denticulata, 10” - 25 cts.	Stolonifera.
“		Umbrosa.
“		Wildenowii.
Delicatissima.	Irregularata.	STOEVEI.
	Mertense.	

Plants with Variegated Foliage.

The attention and interest displayed by Amateurs in this class of plants, during the past few years, has given a great stimulus to their cultivation, and given them a prominence which their flowering properties, in many instances, could not have secured for them. We have divided them into two sections,—one for Green-house, and the other for Hot-house cultivation. The Green-house section are generally easy of cultivation, as much so as other plants of the families to which they severally belong. The Hot-house section generally requires a moist, warm atmosphere. Our limits, however, will not permit more special details. We herewith give a selection.

FOR GREEN-HOUSE.

	Cts.		Cts.
Beaumontia Baumgartii,	50	Variegated Rose Geranium,	25
Coronella Glauca Aurea,	25	“ Fuchsia,	25
Farfugium Grande,	25	“ Geraniums, sorts,	25 a 50
Hydrangea Japonica Variegata,	50	“ Lemon,	75
“ Hortensis,	50	“ Vinca Elegantissima,	25

FOR HOT-HOUSE.

	\$ cts.		\$ cts.
Amaranthus species,	15	Caladium Argyrites,	1.00
Anæctochilus Argenteus,	1.50	“ Bicolor,	50
“ Setaceous,	3.00	“ Chantini,	1.00
Begonia Argentea,	25	“ Esculentum,	35
“ Argyrea,	25	Cissus, Discolor,	25 a 50
“ Griffithii,	25	Croton Pictum,	1.00
“ Mad. Wagner,	25	Diacæna Nobilis,	75
“ Miss Fahnestock, new,	50	“ Terminalis,	50
“ Philadelphia,	50	Graptophyllum Hortense,	50
“ Picta,	25	Goodyera, Discolor,	1.00
“ Pres't Decaisne,	50	Hoya Variegata,	50
“ Queen Victoria	25	Maranta Fasciata,	50
“ Rex,	25	“ Regalis,	1.50
“ Sir Colin Campbell,	50	“ Zebrina,	50
“ Splendida,	25	Sonerilla Margaritacea,	1.00
“ Virginia,	25		

WHALE OIL SOAP.

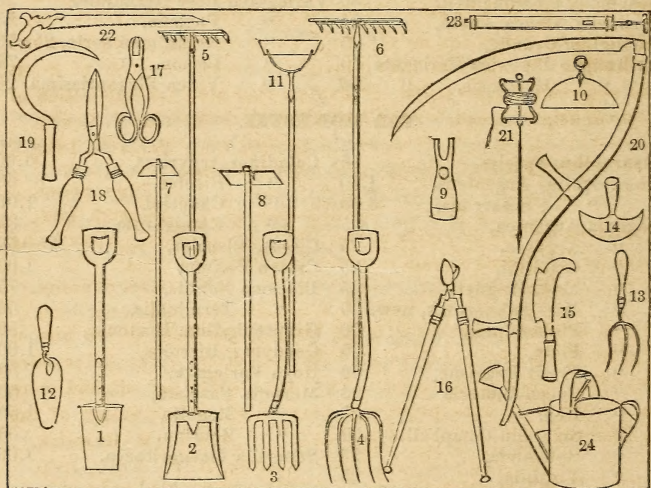
An effectual remedy for destroying Insects on Plants, Trees, Vines, etc.

FOR WASHING DOWN THE BARK OF TREES, GRAPE VINES, &c.—Take a quarter of a pound of the Soap, four pounds Sulphur, a quarter of a pound of Tobacco, one ounce Nux Vomica; pour over these three gallons boiling water, stir until thoroughly mixed; when cool, apply with a brush.

FOR DESTROYING THE APHIS OR PLANT LOUSE, SLUGS ON ROSES, THRIPS ON GRAPE VINES, MILDEW, SLUGS ON PEAR TREES.—Take a quarter of a pound of the Soap, dissolve thoroughly with boiling water, add in all one gallon of water, pour through a sieve, and apply with a brush to the rose of a pot to the evening. The preparation is made in 25 and 50 ct. c.

HINTS TO GARDENERS.

"A Place for every thing, and every thing in its place," is an adage generally more honored in the breach than in the observance; and yet it is one which has a peculiar importance for the Farmer and Horticulturist. To have the tools belonging to a garden or farm so arranged that the hand can be laid upon them at any moment, is always desirable. It saves not only time, but it saves vexation, and very frequently irreparable loss. We have prepared a diagram, which will explain our meaning more clearly than words. The adoption of such a plan will repay the cost and trouble, ten times over, in the course of a single year.



No. 1, of the diagram, represents the ordinary cast steel Garden Spade. No. 2, a cast steel Shovel, D handled, for taking up rubbish, &c. No. 3, steel Digging Fork, indispensable to every garden. No. 4, steel Manure Fork. No. 5, steel Garden Rake. No. 6, Lawn Rake. No. 7, Turnip, or Onion Hoe. No. 8, cast steel Garden Hoe. No. 9, steel-pronged Hoe. No. 10, Crescent Socket Hoe. No. 11, Scuffle, or Dutch Hoe. No. 12, Garden Trowel. No. 13, steel Weeding Fork. No. 14, cast steel Grass Edging Knife. No. 15, short-handled Bill, or Briar Hook. No. 16, strong long-handled Pruning Shears. No. 17, Pruning Scissors. No. 18, Hedge or Box Shears. No. 19, Grass Hook. No. 20, Lawn Scythe. No. 21, Garden Reel and Line. No. 22, Pruning Saw. No. 23, Brass Syringe. No. 24, Watering Pot.

All these tools should be of the very best quality—the best being the always. On all articles needed for Gardener's use, and to be of Irregular complete character, of the very best

